REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,643.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. "PUTTIALLA" 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander G. Stevenson on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1876, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1876, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. N. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October 1876, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
HYDASPES	2984	450	W. B. Andrews	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	G. Read	2289	500		21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486		18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan. 1877.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S.S. INDIA, G. READ, COMMANDER.

THE above Steamer will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, positively.

For passage, etc. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 p.m., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Nanabhoy Annundrow—

All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate at Girgaum Road, near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire Temple or Churney Waddy, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 44 and assessed, under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, the west and south by the properties of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, and on the north by the house of Pestonjee Muncherjee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of SILK PIECE GOODS at the FORT CUSTOM HOUSE,

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY Friday, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m. precisely, at the Custom-house, Fort, the following silk piece goods on account and at the risk of the underwriters :—

PER S. S. "ZAMBESI."

MK
Y. H. C & Co. } N. 19 and 21.—2 cases of silk piece goods.
S. P. G,

Will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PRESSES, ENGINES, BOILERS, STORES, &c., of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Company's premises at Colaba, the undermentioned machinery :—

2 half and 2 finishing Brunston's Presses with extractor.
2 Do. do. with clip bars.
2 half presses, with clip bars.
2 Flue boilers.
1 Tubelar boiler.
2 Horizontal engines of 35 and 20 Horse Power respectively and other machinery and stores connected therewith.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be repuired when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN..............................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 20th OCTOBER.

The performance will commence with the charming comedietta,

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

And conclude with

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BALLADS!
COMIC SONGS!
SERIO-COMIC SONGS!
DUETS!
SINGLE DANCES!
DOUBLE DANCES!
SONG AND DANCE!
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE!
AND
TREBLE SAILOR'S HORNPIPE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobacco commonly sold under its name,

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND

Cash Rs. 2-12, Credit Rs. 3-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints ,, ,, ,, 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER,

First introduced into this market by TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED), and prepared at their AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

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TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Quotations for Cognacs of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

		In Bond.			
*	One Star	Rs. 15	0	per	dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	,, 16	0	,,	,,
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	,, 17	0	,,	case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	,, 19	0	,,	,,
*	One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete	,, 23	0	,,	barrel.
**	Two Stars	,, 18	8	,,	dozen.
***	Three Stars	,, 21	8	,,	,,
***	Four Stars, Extra Superior	,, 32	8	,,	,,

Duty and Town duty at Rs. 8-8 per case to be added to above Prices.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry 10 per cent. discount off Bond Prices.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CAUTION.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE AND CO.'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons or Traders in Poona and elsewhere are practising spurious imitations of the above, Brandy by buying empty Barrels, Flasks, and Half-flasks of their (Bisquits) Brand, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand which is to be had of all respectable dealers.

Any one giving us information that will lead to the discovery of this treachery will be rewarded.

Consumers generally will greatly aid us by destroying the labels of such Barrels, Flasks or Half-flasks after the contents are used.

From our part we offer to buy such empties in quantities of not less than 20 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1876

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

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Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety alway in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Calcutta, Bombay, & "Allenville," Simla.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.
Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.
Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep."
"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines,"
from Rs. 20 upwards.
Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.
Silver Articles for Presentation.
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.
Quaint Muffineers in cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

17th October 1876. RAMPART ROW.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRENTHAM HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, from 1st November, TOP FLOOR APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle. For all particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per Share has been declared payable out of the Profits made up to 30th June 1876, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to the Shareholders whose names may this day be standing on the Register on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of the Undersigned.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Nicol's Building, No. 31 D, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 19th October 1876.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the dates mentioned below for the following Contracts for 1877-78 :—

Cotton Suttrengies and Cotton Sheets of Sheeting Cloth	23rd October 1876.
Hamallage Contract	24th ,, 1876.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding, and Boot Contract	2nd November 1876.

Further particulars can be had at this Office.

W. T. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 19th October 1876.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,

KALBADAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

	Rs.	
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines. 3 vols.	60	0
Wilson's Vishnoo Purana. 5 vols.	34	0
,, Essays on Sanscrit Literature. 3 vols.	24	0
,, Essays on the Religion of the Hindus. 2 vols.	12	0
Wheeler's History of India. 4 vols.	40	0
Sewell's Dental Anatomy and Surgery, 1876	3	12
France's Dictionary of Practical Receipts	3	12
Weightman's Medical Practitioner's Legal Guide	8	8
Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Medicine and Hygiene	10	8
Dr. Pulte's Homœopathic Domestic Physician	6	4
Wood's Therapeutics and Pharmacology. 2 vols.	27	0
Fullerton's Family Medical Guide	7	0
Meade's Manual for Apothecaries' Hall	3	8
Dr. Pereira's Selections from Physicians' Prescriptions	3	4
Shaw's Medical Remembrancer	1	8
Husband's Medical and Surgical Examination Questions	2	0
Bower's Memoranda for the College of Surgeons	2	12
Smith's Dental Anatomy and Surgery	2	8
Husband's Student's Hand Book of the Practice of Medicine	3	4
Foot's Practitioner's Pharmacopœia	3	0
Ueberweg's System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines	9	0
Disraeli's Speeches on Parliamentary Reform	7	0
Max Muller's Lectures on the Science of Language, 2 vols.	9	0
Scott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. 5 vols.	4	0
Latham's English Language	10	0
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates relating to all Ages and Nations, 11th Edn.	10	4
Gay's Pall Mall to the Punjab	10	8
Muir's Sanscrit Texts. 5 vols.	57	0
Stirling's Secret of Hegel. 2 vols.	16	0
Brown's Law Dictionary	12	0
Mozley's Concise Law Dictionary	11	8
Snell's Principles of Equity. 3rd Edn.	11	8
Essays on Social Subjects. 2 vols.	7	0
Mill's Autobiography	4	4
,, Three Essays on Religion	6	0
Bain's Emotions and Will	8	8
,, Senses and Intellect	8	8
Mill's Analysis of the Human Mind. 2 vols.	16	0
Burn's Ornamental Drawing and Architectural Design	1	4
,, Illustrated Architectural, Engineering and Mechanical Drawing Book	1	4
,, Illustrated Drawing Book	1	4
Indermaur's Leading Conveyancing and Equity Cases	3	8
Hume's History of England, 3 vols.	6	0
,, Essays Literary, Moral and Political	2	0
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy	7	0
Burn's Self-aid Cyclopædia, for self-taught Students	6	0
Tyndall's Address delivered before the British association at Belfast 1874	2	8
Beeton's Public Speaker	2	0
,, Men of the Age and Annals of the Time	2	0
In India—Sketches of Indian life and travel from Letters and Journals; by Mrs. M. Mitchell	3	0
Abbott's English Lessons for English People	2	8
,, How to Write Clearly	0	14
,, How to Parse	2	0
Abbott's Parts of Speech	2	0
Whewell's Element of Morality	8	8
——History of Inductive Science. 3 vols.	13	8
——of Scientific Ideas. 2 vols	8	0
——Philosophy of Discovery	5	0
Tredgold's Carpentry, by Hurst	10	4
Townsend's Manual of Dates, 4th Edn.	10	0
Platt's Business	0	12
Wit and Wisdom of S Smith	2	0
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES.		
Tyndall's Forms of Water	3	0
Amos's Science of Law	3	0
Marey's Animal Mechanism	3	0
Draper's Conflict between Religion and Science	3	0
Schmidt's Doctrine of Descent and Darwinism	3	0
Lommel's Optics and Light	3	0
Whitney's Life and Growth of Language	3	0
Stewart's Conservation of Energy	3	0
Beneden Animal Parasites	3	0
Pettigrew's Animal Locomotion	3	0
Smith's Foods	3	0
Maudsley's Responsibility in Mental Diseases	3	0
Bain's Mind and Body	2	4
Bernstein's five Senses of man	3	0
Jevon's Money	3	0
Cooke's Fungi	3	0
Bagshot's Physics and Politics	2	4
Spencer's Study of Sociology	3	0
Cook's New Chemistry	3	0
A complete set of Bow Bells for 1875, Rs. 4, by post	6	8
——Young Ladies' Journal for 1875, Rs. 4, by post	6	8
——Family Herald for 1875, Rs. 3, by post	5	0

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Good MAN to make himself useful at a Hotel and do Station work. Pay Rs. 25 and Commission. Address "M," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

FOR SALE, Waggonette, with Hood over front Seat, Lamps, &c., Rs. 300. Apply to the Undersigned, Office of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co. NOWROJI JAMSETJI.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
H. J. MEYER'S & CO.'S (CALCUTTA)
CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING, AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct, or through their Agents, any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 80 lb. Chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

All Orders to be covered by a Remittance.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. lead packet	Rs. 3-1	per lb
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 2-4	,,
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-14	,,
PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-10	,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-6	,,
SOUCHONG	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-4	,,

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALES AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE New Members who joined the Company during the past year effected Assurances to the extent of £1,509,528. This, it may be mentioned, is the largest business which has ever been placed upon the Books of any of the Scotch Life Assurance Offices in a single year.

The Assets of the Company at 15th Nov. last, amounted to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities—detailed particulars of which are published annually, and the whole Deeds and Securities of the Company are periodically examined by a Committee of Professional Gentlemen whose report may be obtained on application.

The Rates of Premium for India have recently been revised and may be obtained with every information on application at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.
Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, October 1876.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prediеu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston' Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mech m. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupel with or without coach-box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body do. moveable top Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London,* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break

D. & Co. have a large a stock of well-selected patent door-locks box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bed-rooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 23.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, square foot mosaic pavement of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for half-doors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

ICE-MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in three minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice-Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and re-charge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 each.

Garden Pumps do. do., Rs. 12 each.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very reasonable terms.

THE REVD. G. MOORE, M. A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Great Wollaston, offers a COMFORTABLE HOME to FOUR or FIVE CHILDREN, whose parents are resident abroad. The Vicarage is situated in a VERY HEALTHY LOCALITY near to Westbury Station between Shrewsbury and Welshpool. For references and further particulars apply to REVD. G. MOORE, Great Wollaston Vicarage, Shrewsbury, England.

NOTICE.—LOST, a CERTIFICATE of SHARE, Registered No. 1096, in THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, standing in the name of the Undersigned, and purchased by DHUNJEE MOWJEE. Any person bringing the same to the care of Mr. COOVERJEE MOWJEE at No. 5, Khabasi Chuckla, will receive a Reward of RUPEES FIVE. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or lending money on or in any way dealing with the said share. Due information of the loss has been given to the Company. CASSILALL MITHALAL.

Bombay, 12th October 1876.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY for the CONSTRUCTION of the following WORKS in connection with the extension of the Water Supply, viz. :—

(I.) The construction of New Outlet Works at Vehar Lake, including—

A. The erection of a Masonry Tower.
B. About 800 feet of Tunnelling.
C. The supply and laying of about 800 feet 42" Cast Iron Main and about 500 feet 32" Cast Iron Main.

(II.) The construction a Service Reservoir on Malabar Hill, including—

A. Excavation for and construction of a Reservoir on Malabar Hill.
B. The laying of about 2,700 feet of 24" Main and the construcion of a Road from the top of Malabar Hill to the Gowalia Tank Road of the same length.

Drawings, Conditions of Contract and Bills of Quantities may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned on and after FRIDAY, the 20th of October 1876.

Copies of Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Bills of Quantities may be had on and after that date on payment of Rs. 10 for each set.

Tenders (endorsed on the cover with the name of the work for which the Tender is made) must be submitted on or before Noon of TUESDAY, the 7th day of November 1876, addressed to W. G. PEDDER, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which sum will be returned as soon as the result of the Tenders has been determined.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty Tulsi Water Works.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows :—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of Land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Sole Agents.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 19TH OCT. 1876.

BUSINESS re-opened to-day after the Dewali holidays, but as usual under similar circumstances there has not been very much doing.

On this occasion the home telegrams have been of a most disturbing character, the political advices from the Continent having more of a warlike tone than at any time since the Turkish Question assumed pre-eminence; and judging by the commercial movements the situation at the moment is critical in the extreme. Everything points in the same direction; there is a semi-panic in Russian stocks which have declined 4 to 6 per cent.; Consols since Saturday last have fallen from 95⅞ to 94⅞; French Rentes from 106½ to 105; Coffee is 1s. per cwt. lower; Linseed is 1s. per quarter higher; Wheat is 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per quarter higher; while Cotton is quiet and would evidently have been more depressed but for the counteracting news from America.

Such a similarity of opinion throughout the different markets, shows how strongly the probability of a war amongst the Great Powers is regarded, and business here therefore will be thoroughly unhinged until something more definite is known. On the one hand, cereals of all kinds—Hemp, Jute, &c., may be expected to continue to advance with the probability of war or even while the present uncertainty exists; while Cotton, Coffee and other articles of consumption in Eastern Europe will be proportionately depressed. In the background, too, there is always the possibility of England being involved in the war, in which case the whole trade of the port, *via* the Canal, will be jeopardised. For the trade of Bombay the question of peace or war is thus momentous in the extreme, more especially with the prospect of a famine at our doors which will shorten the available quantity and enhance the first cost, of even such articles of export as would in the latter event be brought into special demand. The one favourable point in the situation, so far as commercial people are concerned, is the probability of a definite result being arrived at before the busy season has thoroughly set in. Risks actually outstanding will be about their minimum, but this is small consolation for the possibility of trade being almost entirely suspended for a time.

Cotton in Liverpool has not changed in value since our report of Saturday. The demand has fallen off materially owing to the aspect of affairs on the Continent, but on the other hand the American advices are strongly in favour of higher prices. The Washington Agricultural Bureau's report for the month of September says that the condition of the crop has decreased to 82 per cent of an average, or 10 per cent worse than the estimate of the previous month. The unfavourable private reports which have been latterly received are thus confirmed, and although the condition, according to the Bureau is still better than at the same time last year, it must be borne in mind that last winter was perhaps the most favourable picking season ever known, and taking the average we would not be justified, therefore, in expecting so large an outturn this season even from the same starting point. The future of the staple may therefore be considered strong, with the exception of the political position, but on this latter point everything else depends.

Tuesday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 10⅞ cents. January shipment at 11⅜ cents per lb. The receipts at the U.S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts	21,000	25,000	21,000
Four days' „	79,000	72,000	64,000
Total since 1st Sept	560,000	493,800	437,800

To-day's Bank of England return will probably show a further decrease in strength, further small withdrawals having taken place since our last report, making £463,000 withdrawn during the week.

Bar Silver in London which on Tuesday had receded to 52 7/16d. per oz. recovered again yesterday, owing probably to the rate obtained for Council drafts, to 52½d, equivalent to nearly 1s. 8 3/16d. per rupee.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts yesterday resulted in the whole amount of £350,000 being allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 8¼d. for telegraphic transfer. The rate is considerably over what was expected here, as is evident from the fact of nothing being said as to tenders on Bombay, and considerable diversity of opinion is expressed as to the reason for the advance. In the meantime it can only be inferred that the export trade of Calcutta at the moment is sufficiently active to warrant the price, and on this supposition EXCHANGE here has been strong to-day at an advance of 3/16d. on Saturday's closing quotations. Some little buying of Bank Bills has been done, but there have been very few Private Bills offering and business on the whole has been in a small compass. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3/16d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7/16d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 8 7/16 to ½d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 8½d. to 9/16d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions and we accordingly repeat rates as they stood before the holidays:—say ⅛ to 3/16 premium for demand, 9/16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has lost any little steadiness it showed before the holidays owing to the unfavourable political news, and values are irregular and quite nominal. The nearest approximation to current values we can give is for Fours, Rs. 100¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100⅝; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103 to ¼.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 14th instant, owing to the holidays, has only been issued to-day. The following are the changes as compared with the position on the 7th instant:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	5,10,861
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	1,46,264
Deposits	Dec. „	8,26,079
Government Securities	Dec. „	5,509
Loans	Inc. „	14,46,660
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	13,13,173
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. „	1,12,032
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	43,42,238

This return is the most unfavourable issued since the last busy season and shows a stronger demand for money than the present state of trade would appear to warrant. A portion of the withdrawals were probably due to preparations for the holidays, and so much will probably come back to the Bank this week, but irrespective of this the increase in accommodation granted is heavy and looks like dearer money at an earlier date than was generally expected.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has opened with a very dull tendency, there is no speculative enquiry and values in most cases are in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays have declined 1¾ per cent., the closing rate being 41 per cent. premium. National Banks are Re. 1 lower. Colaba Land shares are again Rs. 40 lower while Mazagons are Rs. 10 higher owing to the Cotton Green dispute. Press Companies are nominally unaltered, but dull and out of request. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and declining, prospects being much less favourable than they were, as the famine up-country while diminishing the demand for Yarns and Goods will also tend to enhance the value of the raw staple, especially of Compta, the description most used in the local mills. We note a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Bombay United, Rs. 15 in Colaba, Rs. 10 in Flemings, Rs. 10 in Madras United, Rs. 5 in Nursey and Rs. 5 per share in Orientals.

COTTON to day has been dull at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but as this is fully compensated for by the advance in Freights and Exchange exporters are still as far off Liverpool currencies as ever and there has consequently been next to nothing doing. Stocks are small and this combined with the demand for local Spinning will tend to support prices at a comparatively high level until the new crop begins to come in.

SEEDS have received a further upward impetus from the tenor of the late advices from home. Of Linseed there is almost no ready stock whatever and the quotation of Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6 8 per cwt. is accordingly quite nominal. For future delivery, however, there has been a large business done within the past day or two, and March-April delivery is now quoted at Rs. 6-2 per cwt. WHEAT is in very active request at a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy.

FREIGHTS by steamer have been steadily hardening during the holidays, business having been done at from £1-15 up to £1-18-9 and to day consignees are asking £2 per ton for Liverpool, although we have not heard of any engagement at the rate. There is still no sailing ship on the Liverpool berth, nor have we heard of any new charters for forward loading.

PIECE GOODS have re-opened with slightly increased activity and both from first hands and the bazaar a fair business has been done; the demand running chiefly on Grey Shirtings and Madapollams. Prices, however, are not higher.

COALS have been rendered much firmer by the more warlike tenor of the home telegrams. During the holidays, Davison's West Hartley, to arrive both by Cape and Canal was sold at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside, but to day there are numerous buyers but no sellers at the price.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th October as compared with the statement issued on the 7th October:—

LIABILITIES.	7th Oct. Rs.	14th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	91,36,724	86,25,863
Do. do. do. at Branches	15,01,750	13,55,486
Other Deposits	1,28,59,808	1,20,33,729
Post Bills	49,291	46,912
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,76,987	3,33,911
	3,60,24,560	3,43,97,931
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	59,71,083	59,65,574
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,90,825	15,64,700
Loans on Security of do. do.	11,47,895	25,94,555
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,903	1,267
Bills Discounted	1,14,09,803	1,27,22,976
Stamps	4,108	4,186
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,744		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,55,000		
	3,61,744	3,61,744
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,30,237	2,18,205
Cash and Currency Notes	1,53,06,962	1,09,64,724
	3,60,24,560	3,43,97,931

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 14th October, 1876.

Open, 430¼ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	46,930	0	0
Merchandise	45,500	0	0
Others	105	0	0
Telegraph	353	0	0
Total Rs.	92,888	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1875.

Open 430¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,445	0	0
Merchandize	44,980	0	0
Other receipts	527	0	0
Telegraph	319	0	0
Total Rs.	1,01,271	0	0
Decrease Rs.	8,383	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. ZANTE, 1,022 tons, Captain H. P. Shilston, sailed yesterday for Coconada in ballast.

THE B. I. N. Co.'s s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour yesterday from K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr. H. C. Mules, Mr. R. J. Oka, Mr. T. Turkhad, and eighty-eight deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE, s. s. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain J. Shaw, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Liverpool (September 21st) via Port Said and the Suez Canal, brought general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr. and Mrs. Randal, and two children, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Owen, Mr. Davis, Mr. Birch, Mr. Mill and Mr. Alore. Mrs. Wilson died on the voyage, leaving two children, and three deck passengers.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The following letter has been addressed to Captain Shaw of S. S. Trentham Hall, by his passengers:—

DEAR SIR,—We cannot leave the good steamship Trentham Hall without expressing our sense of the kindness and attention experienced at your hands throughout this voyage. Your unceasing solicitude to render our passage agreeable has been quite exceptional, often at a considerable sacrifice of our own personal comfort. In now taking leave of you, we cordially wish you future prosperity and happiness. We would also ask you to convey to your owners our thanks for so liberally providing for our table on board.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s. s. KASHGAR, 2,000 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from China, &c., brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—29 packages silk, 445 cases tea, 2 boxes silk piece-goods, 2 packages samples, and 1 case fowl fat. From Hongkong.—25 boxes silk piece-goods, 103 packages glass bangles, 5 boxes white copper, 151 packages silk, 6 cases chinaware, 2 boxes cheroots, 2,480 packages sugarcandy, 87 packages sugar, 650 cases cassia, 31 packages matting, 99 packages sundries, 50 bottles quicksilver, 30 bags copper cash, 50 packages wax, 101 packages tea, 1 box cigars, 25 nails, 2,000 jars, 9 cases pictures, 21 packages paper, 100 boxes preserves, and 1 box specie. From Singapore.—42 packages nutmegs, 3 cases mace, 1 package gamboge, 1 box benjamin, 64 pieces E. teeth, 2 cases cigars, 5 boxes preserves, and 3 packages medicine. From Galle.—235 boxes silver. From Calcutta.—10 cases camphor.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Trentham Hall (s)	Shaw	Liverpool, Sept 21.
19	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee, Oct 16.
	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Suez, Oct 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Zante (s)	Shilston	Coconada.
	Madura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta.

The Steamer Augsarius, to Zanzibar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
15	Merkara (s)	Ballantine	London, Sept 6.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Bombay, Oct 6.
	Golden Fleece	Brown	Liverpool, July 4.
	Florence	Houston	R. Queensland, Aug 21

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
15	D of Sutherland (s).		
	Locksley Hall		

PASSENGERS.

PER MERKARA.—Mr Browning, Mr and Mrs Weatherdon, Miss and Mr Hadenque, Miss Steuart, Mr Woolridge, Mr and Mrs Hoggan, Mr and Mrs Walker and child, Mr F Walker, Mr and Mrs Drury, Miss Marie Mr Caulfield, Mrs Weatherall and infant, Mrs H Mann, Mr Blasher, Mrs Herveyand family, Mr T Caulter, Mrs Dale and child, Mrs Woodcroft and child.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY KHANDALLA.—9th October, Barque Lady Gertrude off Quilon, and same day ship Lady Egidia of Calcutta in Lat 8-07 N, Long 76-45 E.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
14	Geo Watson		London.
16	Dacca (s		Coconada.
	Ethiopia (s)		Bombay.
17	Emma Sims		Coconada.
	Belted Will		Coconada.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20 Formose, barque, Daviaud, from Cardiff.
21 Teazer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
25 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
29 Puttialla, ss, Stevenson, from Zanzibar.
30 Decidec, F. G. boat, Dela Noc, from Mayotte.
Oct. 1 Arcot, ss, Burke, from London.
1 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Bombay.
1 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Macalla.
3 Medina, ss, Russell, from Suez.
4 Thibet, ss, Stewart, from Suez.
5 No. 1, S. Barge, Abaroa, from Liverpool.
5 No. 2, S. Barge, Lopategni, from Liverpool.
5 Scots Gray, ss, Grant, from Kurrachee.
6 Athenian, ss, Thomson, from Kurrachee.
7 Djafferia E., ss, Mansoor, from Berbara.
7 Peiho, ss, Lecointre, from Marseilles.
8 Meikong, ss, Foache, from Shanghai.
8 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Shanghai.
9 Sumatra, ss, Caboara, from Bombay,
9 Venetia, ss, Babot, from Bombay.
9 Belette, F. Scooer, Margueye, from Suez.
9 Aveyron, F. T., ss, De Wattie, from Toulon.
9 Calipso, ss, Egger, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4 Arcot, ss, Burke, to Kurrachee.
4 Thibet, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
5 Puttialla, ss, Stevenson, to Bombay.
5 Punjaub, s, Hansard, to Zanzibar.
6 Medina, ss, Russell, to Suez.
6 Scots Gray, ss, Grant, to Hamburg.
7 Decidec, F. G. boat, Dela Noc, to Toulon.
7 No. 1, S. Barge, Abaroa, to Manilla.
7 No. 2, S. Barge, Lopategni, to Manilla.
7 Athenian, ss, Thomson, to Calcutta.
8 Peiho, ss, Lecointre, to Shanghai.
8 Meikong, ss, Foache, to Marseilles.
8 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to London.
9 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
9 Sumatra, ss, Caboara, to Genoa.
9 Venetia, ss, Babot, to Venice.
10 Belette, F. Scooer, Margueye, to Mayott.
10 Averon, F. T., ss, De Wattie, to Saigon.
11 Calipso, ss, Egger, to Trieste.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Formose, barque, Daviaud, from Cardiff.
Teazer, H. M. G. boat, Wodehouse, from Zeilla.
Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Macalla.
Djafferia E., ss, Mansoor, from Berbera.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—56 bundles spring and 500 bundles nail rod iron, Tyebally Essoobally.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—30 cases whiskey, 100 cases champagne, 100 cases old tom and 12 cases burgundy, Treacher and Co; 17 cases slate pencils, Esmail Esoobhoy; 50 cases copper brazier, Knoop and Co.
India s—23 cases rum, 45 cases ginger wine and 69 cases whiskey, Sorabjee and Eduljee.
Virginia Schillizzi s—110 casks beer and 25 cases gin, Sorabjee and Eduljee.
Athall s—57 cases window glass, Amirudin Fazulally; 201 bundles steel, Abdoolally Susmoodin.
Scio s—25 cases champagne, C Bouneviale and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—7 bales hemp, 100 cwts coir yarn, and 19 cwts horns, Allimamed Hassum; 870½ cwts coir yarn and 33 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 22 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 20 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 15 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 70 bales wool and 82 bales cotton, Cooverjee Nursey; 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Thakersee; 13 bales cotton, Davabhoy Cullianjee; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 93 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 17 bales wool, Askurn Khangar; 15 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 49 bales cotton, Moolchund Moteechund; 65 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—415 bags rape seed, Wallace and Co; 1 bundle E teeth, Mahomed Dharsey; 5 biles skins, Esmail Russool; 7 bales skins, Dhurmsey Veljee; 4 bales hides, V R R M M Chutty and Co; 6 cases gum, Dhurmsey Veljee; 1 case shawls, Gungaram Goolabroy; 1 bale hides, Shuriff Salaymahomed; 30 cases Sahmaws, Joomabhoy Laljee; 175 bales cotton, Nemchund Khemchund; 189 cases India rubber, Anundjee Visram.

FOR HAVRE.

Zerbino s—2,500 bags linseed, Vinay and Co; 260 cwts horns Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 116 bales coir yarn, Trebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,800 packages wheat and 160 bags coffee, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s—800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes s—5 bundles silk, Hajee Ally Babanee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

City of Boston—175 bales cotton, Young and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·939
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·6
Dew Point	69·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	73 2
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	281

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Williamson, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

OCTOBER 18.

Newport, Capt, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on duty, from Kirkee.
Skottowe, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Henderson, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, from leave, from England.
Johnson, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, from furlough, from England.
Evans, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 19.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.
Brown, Surgn Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.
Stock, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 19.

Stewart, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on —, to Poona.
Brown, Surg Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Stevenson, Surg Major, Madras Medl Dept, to join, to Bangalore.
Johnson, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, to join, to Abbottabad (Punjaub).
Stock, Capt, Bombay Sappers and Miners, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 18th October 1876.

Lt A B Stopford, R A, Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl Montgomery C S I, was permitted to join the Garrison Instruction Class at Poona on the 12th Sept 1876, from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lt Stopford in G O C No 178 of 1876 is cancelled.

Col T M Baumgartner, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Surgn James Daniel Crowe, general duty, Mhow Circle, is transferred to general duty, Poona Circle.

Surgn Charles White, in medical charge D Batty C Bde R H A, Kirkee, is transferred to general duty, Mhow Circle, and will travel expeditiously by rail to Indore at the public expence.

With reference to G O C No 333 of 31st May last, Veterinary Surgn W B Spooner, 4th Bde R A, is directed to proceed to Bombay for Remount duty. To travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Surg Maj W A Thomson, M B, to Madras, and the Neilgherries, from date of departure, for four months on private affairs.

108th Foot—Lt A W E Ravenscroft, to remain in Bombay, fr m 10th Oct 1876, for twenty days, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Maj E G Jenkins, 2nd Sqdn Officer, 1st Light Cavy, to Bombay for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 534 of 1876, lying down the proportion of Slings, Leather, Coat, for N I (Black, Brown and Buff), the word "set" should be inserted in the third column after the figure "1."

Maj E G Jenkins, Bombay S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Baroda Station Order, dated 29th Sept 1876, directing Capt Morse, Qr Mr, 9th Regt N I, to officiate as Cant Mag, Baroda, in addition to his military duties.

Surgn Maj G F Trimnel, Mad Medl Estabt, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1854.

G G O No 661 of 10th Dec 1862 is cancelled. The Presidency Pay Office and Military Treasure chests subordinate thereto, will pay and receive cash up to the last day of each month, but as a rule, it should in all practicable cases be tendered two days before the close of the month.

Capt A Steers, of the Unattached List, is transferred to the Invalid Estabt.

The furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, granted to Maj E G Jenkins, Bombay S C, in G G O No 671 of the 13th instant, s under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Actg Deputy Surgn-Genl T B Batty, A B, M D, F R C S, is confirmed in that grade from the 21st Oct. 1876, vice Deputy Surgn-Genl Maitland, whose tenure of office expires.

Actg Depy Surgn-Genl F G Joynt, M D, will continue in that grade from the 21st Oct. 1876 and during the absence of Deputy Surgn-Genl T B Johnstone, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—

Mr. W N Roskell, Second Officer of the Indian Govt Gun Boat, Hugh Rose, to the Actg Second Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Quangtung from the 1st Oct, 1876, vice Peck at present attached to the Dalhousie.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J Higgins, Junior Chaplain, having returned to duty on the 10th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

The Rev Mr Higgins is placed on general duty at the Presidency until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E T Candy, Actg Judicial Asst Kattywar, delivered over and Capt W A Salmon, Actg First Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, received charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent in charge Hallar, on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

Col W C Parr received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 4th inst, before office hours.

Col W C Parr and Maj J W Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 4th inst, during office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Monteath, C S, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Under the provisions of Sec 45, Clause 2, of Bombay Act II of 1874, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint the Supernumerary Asst Collr in the Ahmednagar Collectorate to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Ahmednagar.

Under the provisions of Sec 400 of Act X of 1872, Mr A H Plunkett, City Mag of Poona, is appointed, in the place of the Collr of the Dist, to take part with the Sessions Judge in the preparation and making of the list of Jurors and Assessors qualified to serve in the Court of Sessions of Poona, and in hearing objections and revising the said list in accordance with law.

Under the provisions of Sec 47 of Bombay Act II of 1874, Mr Gunderao Govind Deshmukh is appointed to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Jamkhed, in the Ahmednagar Dist, vice Mr Krishnarao Bhivrao alias Nana Nimbgaonkar, resigned.

The appointment of Mr J A Baines to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna until further orders is cancelled, as his services cannot, for the present, be spared from the Revenue Dept.

Mr A Edgington to act as Comr of Police, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Sir F H Souter, Kt C S I, or until further orders.

Surgs A Dane, and W Nolan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supt of the Jail at Aden on the 29th ultimo, before office hours.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr A H Plunkett, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Poona, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 222 of the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G G Turner, Supernumerary Asst Collr of Surat, having returned to the Presidency on the morning of the 11th inst from England, the unexpired portion of the furlough for fifteen months granted to him from the 30th July 1875, is cancelled. Mr Turner is allowed ten days' subsidiary leave from the 11th to the 20th inst.

Mr H N B Erskine, C S, has been allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave from the 11th inst, to enable him to rejoin his appointment of Collr and Mag of the Dist of Nassick.

Mr G F M Grant, Actg First Asst Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed one day's subsidiary leave in addition to the ten days granted him from the 18th July 1876 in Govt Notification dated the 25th July 1876.

With reference to Govt Notification dated 14th Nov. 1874, Mr Madhavrao Krishna is to be held to have resigned his appointment as a member of the Tanna Local Funds Committee.

Mr C A Morphew, Asst Consvr of Forests, was allowed subsidiary leave from 24th to 30th June 1876, both days inclusive, under Sec 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgns A Dane and W Nolan respectively delivered over and received medical charge of the Civil Hospital at Aden on the 29th Sept 1876, before office hours.

Surgn J Arnott was appointed to the temporary charge of the European Genl Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn Maj Pinkerson on duty in Poona.

Lt T Hope, Third Asst Agent Govr Genl for Central India, passed the prescribed examination in Marathi on the 10th inst

Surgn-Maj Sexton is appointed to the medl charge of the Roman Catholic School at Poona, vice Surgn-Maj Mennie, deceased.

Apothecary Rama Sakharam, No 38, has been appointed to the Civil Hospital, Gogo, as a temporary measure, vice Senior Apothecary L George, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt G H W Sullivan, RE, received charged charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee, from Col D Thomson, RE, on the afternoon of the 6th Oct 1876.

Capt J D Cruickshank, RE, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Lower and Central Sind, from Mr J H E Hart on the afternoon of the 28th Sept 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J Griffiths, Sir J J School of Art and Industry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, for special duty.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgn A Dane and Surgn W Nolan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden Jail on the 29th Sept, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr H A Acworth delivered over and Mr J B Richey received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr, Panch Mahals, in the afternoon of the 7th inst.

Mr F L Charles, Actg Second Asst Collector, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence from the 8th proximo, under Chapter VI Sec 21 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, 2nd Edition.

Mr F S P Lely delivered over and Mr A A Borradaile received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 7th inst.

Mr F S P Lely, Actg Second Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, under Chapter VI Sec 21 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, 2nd Edition, from the 8th inst.

THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1876.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half-pay List of the Indian Staff Corps of the undermentioned Officers:—

Captain Edward Eustace Gibson, Bengal Staff Corps, from 22nd August, 1876.

Captain John Tod McGoun, Madras Staff Corps, from 22nd August, 1876.

Captain John McKnight Hartigan, Bombay Staff Corps, from 11th July, 1876.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACQUOID—October 16th, at "The Chalet," Matheran, the wife of Lt. Col. R. K. Macquoid, Commanding 3rd Infantry H. C., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILL—October 10th, at Ekbalpore, Calcutta, the wife of C. R. Hill, of a son.

KIERNANDER—October 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of George Kernander, of a son.

LARSEN—October 14th, at Delhi, the wife of J. A. Larsen, of a son.

MEADOWS—October 13th, at Motihari, the wife of Surgeon C. J. W. Meadows, Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, of a daughter.

SKINNER—October 15th, at 9, Harington Street, 1876, the wife John Skinner, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON—ARTHUR—October 16th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, by the Reverend A. Walker, assisted by the Reverend J. P. Lang, George Jackson, to Helen Walker, daughter of Allan Arthur, Esq., Glasgow.

DEATH.

SCOTT—October 12th, at Burrisaul, Mr. R. W. Scott, Manager-General of Wards and Attached Estates of Backergunge, and the only surviving son of the late Major Jonathan Scott, B.N.I., aged 57 years, 11 months, and 15 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

OUR London correspondent, writing by the mail a few months ago, said that among the propositions sent home from Calcutta for the improvement of the Native Army is that most monstrous and ridiculous suggestion of the *Times* that the natives should be permitted to take rank with the English officers of the Service. Only that our public men are capable of committing any extravagance *in re* the Native Army, we might consider an absurdity of this sort as incredible as it is impracticable, but indeed the genius of Military Reform, which has already given us a Staff Corps, an army without English officers, and a general disorganization of everything, is not likely to see a difficulty in natives commanding Englishmen. Men better acquainted with this country must, however, perceive the madness of opening the Military Service to the natives as the Civil Service has been already opened out to them. The two services are so totally distinct in purpose and in plan that nothing but the most supreme ignorance of India could justify the same system being contemplated for both. But let us consider a moment how this thing would act, supposing it to be introduced to the Native Army. Taking the parallel of the Civil Service, where Englishmen *do* come, but come rarely under the authority of natives; under such circumstances the English strength of character invariably asserts itself, and the weaker native either goes to the wall, or there is a "row" which acts injuriously on the interests of the public service. We may take it for granted that the English Lieutenant and the native Captain would make a precious mess of regimental discipline between them, and that the white Subaltern would practically command his black superior, even though subordinate to him. And we further doubt very much if any English gentleman would care to serve in a regiment of this mixed and disagreeable character. Military discipline is severe, and very unlike the nominal authority a native might obtain over a European in the Civil Service, and no English officer with any self-respect would voluntarily submit to be ordered about in centurion style by a native and a man inferior to him in every respect. It is only in the armies of the native Princes that the European can find himself degraded in this way, and it is only cashiered, broken, or drunken European officers, as the rule, who will enter forces where native officers can command them. A native Colonel, we should say, could have no authority under the system talked of, and there would be such an amount of intriguing on the part of both sides, of animosity, and discontent, as to utterly destroy all regimental discipline, and to provoke the most dangerous consequences. The only way the idea could be practically perhaps applied, would be in organising special irregular regiments officered solely by natives of good family, but we would inquire, is there no danger in thus levying forces which might any day be turned against ourselves, and which forces would in all probability join the armies of the native Princes in the event of another revolt? The man who can place perfect confidence in *any* native troops commanded by natives after the lessons taught by the Mutiny must be confiding indeed, especially when the only guarantee for their good conduct—the control of European officers—is totally withdrawn from them.

At this time, and while absurd schemes of the kind here alluded to are ventilated, it would be a good thing for our army reformers to turn over their "Life of Hodson, of Hodson's Horse," and reflect upon what that noble soldier and clear-sighted politician has to say on the subject. His letters clearly foretold the Mutiny, which would come, he said, as the consequence of "the dementia" of the authorities in leaving the Native Army of the day practically without English officers. Conciliation of the natives in military affairs was also to Hodson's mind a most terrible mistake, and we are of the same opinion. The Government, anterior to 1857, coaxed and petted the native soldier to that degree that Pandy believed the Government was afraid of him, and this plan of conciliating the natives now by opening the Native Army to them in the indiscriminate way contemplated, would be probably attended by the same results. Hodson was adored by his men, though every letter he wrote shows his strong dislike to the natives, and the native character, and why? because he had immense force of English character and commanded the respect of his soldiers by his strength of will. The man is a splendid example of the power of English character on the native mind; nevertheless, with singular stupidity it is proposed to nullify this, and to depend upon cunning and intriguing Asiatic officers for all the advantages the country has hitherto had from the influences of the best type of Anglo-Indian officer. It would be preferable, we think, to abolish the Native Army altogether, and raise some local regiments of "Poor Whites" to take its place, than to hand it over to men who would either have no control over its passions or too much.

We suppose this fanciful notion of making white men and black men amalgamate in the army, when they will not amalgamate anywhere else, has been stimulated by the Prince of Wales bringing home an exceptional native officer of Irregular Cavalry with him as his Aide-de-Camp. Of course, the English people will rush into the belief that all native officers must be like this one, but even if they were so—which is very far from being the case—there is a vast difference between the *status* of an Aide-de-Camp and a regimental officer. An Aide-de-Camp can do no harm, but the other can, and though Englishmen may "cotton" with an exceptional man, it does not follow that they would be brotherly with every native who bore the new commission, or that they would sit down to eat and drink with them any more than the native officers would eat and drink with the kaffirs. It is the fatal mistake over again of attempting to introduce an exceptional system into a whole army, and of making everything Irregular because a few Irregulars and Irregular ideas were good. We cannot afford to play such fanciful pranks with the Native Army as is talked of, or to dabble conciliation to the peril of our throats, and we only hope that Lord Salisbury's sound sense will cause him to scout such a dangerous and ridiculous idea as this, even though it were supported by men like Lords Northbrook and Napier.

There is certainly another construction to put upon the suggestion, which is, that it is proposed to make only the commanding officer of a native regiment a European, and all the other officers natives, but as this only increases the difficulty that is admitted already as arising from an insufficient number of English officers, the construction must be considered a wrong one. English officers are the strength of native regiments, and without them regiments are worse than useless—dangerous. We shall certainly purchase conciliation of the natives at too high a price if we level our whole Native Army down to Holkar's standard to please them, and that, too, in the face of three hundred and forty thousand men with stores and artillery maintained by the native Princes for purposes of a very dubious character indeed. The suggestion, if carried out, would be simply playing the game into the hands of disaffected feudatories, who would see us weakened just in proportion as they themselves were made strong by the change. In support of this proposed native, and *purely* Native Army, we should need an overwhelming force of British soldiers, though where these last are to be had from it is not so easy to say. Even small boys are getting scarce in these times, and a war in Europe would take half the English army away from India. What a situation! What a wonderful confidence in the Chapter of Accidents! Other powers under the circumstances would feel anxiety, but we are so confident without cause as even, it is proposed, to go out of our way to make ourselves weaker than we are, and what is more, to let every one know it.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, Commander P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 5 o'clock from Suez with the English mails of the 29th September on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr W Alban
Mr J Young
Mr Trevethick
Mr Bewan
Mr Goodricke
L'eut. H. Cumming
Mr Wightman
Mr A C Pott
Col. M. Boyd
Captain Wace
Mrs Wace
Mrs Inglis and infant
Mr & Mrs Helms & infant
Mr A Barrett
Mrs Lovejoy, 4 children and infant
Mrs Holloway and infant.

FROM VENICE OR BRINDISI.

Mr Chanwick
Mr Lambard
Mr Thorpe
Capt D T H Sampson
Mr and Mrs F W Baker
Mr C W Marshall
Mrs M A Weatherhead
Mrs Candy
Mr F Finlayson
Mrs J Mackillican
Major Gumpertz
Mr Baist
Mr J W Griffiths
Mr W C Morgan
Lieut. Brookes
Mr D F Addis
Mr H B Webster and 2 daughters
Mr Smillie
Col Napier Sturt
Major Gordon
Major Manderson
Major Swinton
Col J F Tennant
Mr Johnstone
Mrs Lawrence
Miss Swinton
Mr Ingles
Mr W Parker
Mr Suenzieux.

FROM ADEN.

Mr J Walshe
Hajeebhoy Lalljee & infant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 29TH SEPT.

YOU would hardly infer from the tone of the leading articles in the daily newspapers that England is on the brink of a great war. The journalists—with some honourable exceptions, among which I may mention the *Pall Mall Gazette* as the most conspicuous—still think and talk, apparently, of nothing but the Bulgarian horrors, and are more eager to point out trifling discrepancies of language in the speeches on the Eastern Question of men of such different temperament as Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby than to prepare the national mind for a struggle which will test the power and resources of England to the uttermost. But I doubt if the press which lives on public meetings and lets itself be carried away in a flood of sentiment is really representative of the nation. Wherever one goes, in clubs, railway carriages, or among men of business in the city, no sooner does the conversation turn upon the Eastern Question than one finds how few really in number are the philanthropists who count the life of even one Bulgarian infant as of more value than the security of the British Empire. All minds are gravely pre-occupied with the dangers of the immediate future, for it is felt that England must at any hazard prevent the absorption of Turkey in Europe in the Russian Empire, and the fact can no longer be concealed that the army which is in military occupation of Servia, and which has this week compelled Prince Milan and his Ministers to refuse both the proposed extension of the armistice and the conditions of peace formulated by the Great Powers, is merely the advance guard of the Russian forces. The issues of peace and war have indeed passed out of the hands of diplomatists. The Emperor of Germany and Lord Derby cannot both be in a league to deceive Europe with fair words, and it must be presumed that they were in earnest in declaring a few days ago that they thought peace was assured; but events have sharply falsified their expectations, and proved either that Lord Beaconsfield was right in speaking of the revolutionary societies whose element in war is a disturbing force which diplomacy cannot control, or that Russia has been playing a double game and is now ready to throw off the mask. The suspension of hostilities secured to Servia by England has only been made use of by Tchernayeff to bring up fresh Russian reinforcements, till it is estimated that he has now under his command half a Russian *corps d'armee*; and, confident in his strength and in the support of the Russian people which must drag the Czar's Government along with it, the General has boldly proclaimed Prince Milan King and announced that the object of the war is to establish an independent kingdom of Servia—under, of course, the protection of Russia. It is impossible for Austria to let such a programme be executed without interference. To her it is a question of life and death whether she or Russia is to be at the head of the Slavonic races and to control the Danube; and she has already intimated in express terms her determination to go to war rather than let a Servian Kingdom be created before her eyes. A last effort is now being made for peace, the Czar having sent a confidential aide-de-camp on a special mission to Vienna and Belgrade; but, whatever may be the personal wishes of the Emperor Alexander, Tchernayeff is master of the situation, and hostilities have, it is said, been actually recommenced. The next step will be for Austria to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and then Russia must come openly into the field. Germany and Italy will look on till they find an opportunity of plundering Austria, while France will probably remain aloof, divided between her desire of avenging her wrongs on Germany and her anxiety not to offend Russia. What course will England take? Two months ago, we might have said with certainty that the English Government which had sent the Fleet to Besika Bay would never allow Russia to secure a material guarantee for the accomplishment of her designs by means of the military occupation of Servia. Had the Government been left to itself, no doubt it would have long ago checked Russia by threatening to land a force at Constantinople and occupy that city if another "volunteer" for the Servian war were allowed to cross the frontier. Such a threat would even now probably be effectual. Russia might draw back if she were opposed by Austria and England acting in concert. But the English Ministry has been unmanned by the clamour raised in England against the Turks, and Lord Derby has been employed in writing Essays on Humanity when he should have been counteracting the plots of Russia. Although the agitation in this country has now nearly subsided, its unreality being proved by the remarkable smallness of the Lord Mayor's subscription list, while the great Yorkshire meeting on Wednesday is an encouraging proof that the nation has recovered from its fit of midsummer madness, it is doubtful if Lord Derby will now have the courage to give instructions to the British Fleet to pass the Dardanelles unless the Russian "volunteers" are recalled from Servia. Yet if Russia were sincere in her expressed desire for peace, she could have no objection to withdraw her troops. The Great Powers have undertaken to protect Servia against Turkey, and Tchernayeff's army is simply the means whereby Russia hopes to effect a settlement of the Eastern Question in her own way. If we assume that the English Government will hesitate to protest against Tchernayeff's conduct, and that Austria will be left to fight alone next spring will see the Russians at Constantinople and the Prussians at Vienna. Well, what of that? ask the *Daily News* and its humanitarian friends. Better that the great cause of oppressed nationalities should triumph even under Russian auspices than that we should help to perpetuate the brutal rule of the Turks. It is even urged by some well meaning people that we should make common cause with Russia and create at Constantinople a free city—the Turks having been previously expelled—under the rule of a joint international commission. Of all expedients for the settlement of an Eastern Question this appears to me the most forlorn. One would imagine that the result of the joint occupation by Prussia and Austria of the disputed territory conquered from Denmark in 1864 must have shown all Europe pretty clearly what comes of such arrangements. If the Turk is so bad that he must go, "bag and baggage," then England must take Constantinople herself unless she wishes to have her command of the Mediterranean and the road to India assailed by a Power eager to win the supremacy of the world. The struggle with Russia may be put off for a while, if the English Ministry choose to listen to the timid counsels of the peace party and to let Austria be vanquished alone; but, once enthroned at Constantinople, Russia will lose no time in forcing on a deadly conflict with her natural enemy. A Government of statesmen must take this prospect into consideration; and, if Lords Beaconsfield and Derby could but reckon on the united support of the nation, they would fight now rather than wait till it may be too late. But it is much to be feared that for the present Russia will be allowed to have her own way; and that next year, thoroughly alarmed for their own interests and ashamed at the lengths to which their philanthropic leaders had led them, the English people will clamour for a war to expel the Russians from Constantinople.

The renewal of hostilities lessens the importance of the deputation to Lord Derby and his Lordship's reply to the imperious gentlemen who took it upon themselves to lecture him in the name of the English people. No people of note were on the deputation, only a lot of busybodies who thrust themselves to the front in any popular movement. The freedom with which these worthy gentlemen interrupted the Minister while he was explaining to them, with amazing patience, the duty of an English Government, has excited general disgust. That harmless old creature, Mr. S. Morley, so far forgot himself as to threaten that mischief would come of it—so, he said, some determined correspondents had told him—if the Ministry did not do all they were expected to do. Fancy Mr. Morley as the advocate of physical force! Lord Derby declared that all the Powers were acting in concert to get certain terms of peace accepted; but it is apparent from what has been published that the common agreement as to the form of words to be used in the statement of the conditions of peace was only arrived at by the elimination of every word to which any Power could possibly object, and the substitution of neutral phrases; the result being that the irreconcilable divergencies of opinion among the Powers remain just where they were before. All that has been done, even if the Powers compel the belligerents to agree to an armistice, is to put off for a few months a quarrel which must be fought out; for there is no possible *modus vivendi* in the East for Russia, Austria, and England if once the old arrangement for maintaining the *status quo* in Turkey is broken up.

The office of Finance Minister of India has been offered to, and will probably be accepted by, Sir John Strachey. The oculists have assured Sir John that, though the sight of one eye is gone, the other is perfectly sound; so that he need not be afraid to go back to India. Probably no better selection could have been made. Sir John is a very able man—he was the brain of the Mayo Administration—and he is said to be free from the crotchets and the bad temper of his brother Richard. Sir Edwin Johnson leaves England early next month for the Continent, and will, it is understood, proceed to India to Exchange posts with Sir Henry Norman.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Sir Bartle Frere has agreed to relieve Sir Philip Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay next March. I do not think this rumour is correct. A similar rumour was circulated while Sir Bartle was in India with the Prince of Wales, and, in reply to a direct question put to him, Sir Bartle said that, were the appointment offered him, he would not accept it, as he was too old for much more Indian work. I daresay the Viceroyalty would tempt him, though it would probably kill him before he had been a year in India, but I confess I should be sorry to see him go out again in the station he held twelve years ago. Sir Bartle is out of town just now, or I should have taken the opportunity of ascertaining from him personally if the report is correct or not.

The same correspondent says that the railway from Ajmere to Neemuch is to have attention before the line from Ajmere to Ahmedabad. This statement is in direct contradiction to one made by Mr. Danvers in his Railway Report, published last week. Mr. Danvers says:—"The extension of the Rajpootana lines southward from Ajmere has been sanctioned so as to form junctions with the Indore line on the east, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway at Ahmedabad on the west. The latter, to *which preference in point of time has been given*, &c." I can quite understand the inclination of certain officials at Calcutta to put off the construction of the Ahmedabad to Ajmere railway as long as they possibly can; but the Bombay Government should try to secure the carrying out of the definite pledge given by Mr. Danvers.

Talking of railways, I may call attention to the letter from Sir A. Cotton in last Saturday's *Times*, in answer to a letter from Mr. Maclean. Sir Arthur, who completely misapprehends the argument of Mr. Maclean's letter, is as indignant as usual at the presumption of a man who dares to say a good word for Indian railways. He quotes some calculations from Mr. Thornton's recent paper on the returns from irrigation works, and actually forgets to mention that Mr. Thornton himself avows his calculations to be "guesswork," because the returns are made up of *direct* tolls and *indirect* profits based on an assumed proportion of the increase of land revenue in the districts through which canals run. Sir Arthur Cotton is disingenuous enough to compare the totals thus made up with the net traffic receipts of the Indian railways. Mr. Maclean has, I understand, written to the *Times* pointing out Sir Arthur's want of candour, and remarking that, if to the direct traffic receipts be added an assumed proportion of increased land revenue in the districts traversed by railways, these lines might be made to show any conceivable percentage of profit. Sir Arthur Cotton also wants to add 50 millions (it should be 25) to the prime cost of Indian railways before they began to return 3¾ per cent.; but he overlooks the fact that the payment of 96 millions of capital into the Home Treasury probably saved India all interest during construction by its effect in raising the rate of exchange.

The Duke of Connaught will probably, I am told, go out to India in command of the Carabineers. I don't know if it is intended that he should be present at the Imperial pageant on the 1st of January next. I sincerely hope not, for distinguished Anglo-Indian politicals have expressed to me the gravest apprehensions as to the consequences of these Imperial and Royal pageants. I do not mean the political consequences of exciting men's minds and making them question the legality of rule which seems to stand in need of being so frequently re-affirmed; but the ruinous pecuniary consequences to the chiefs themselves. A first class chief cannot attend an Imperial Durbar at which a Prince of the Blood Royal is present at a less cost than £15,000; and, coming so soon after the costly visit of the Prince of Wales, Lord Lytton's pageant will tell most cruelly on the exchequers of the native princes and the comfort of their subjects. Why could not the Empire have been proclaimed while the Prince was in India, instead of having this double expense? At the rate we are going on, with the temptations we hold out to native princes to beggar themselves by coming to England or vieing with one another in vain ostentation in India, we shall, as I heard, some one say the other evening, have the next generation of Rajpoot and Mussulman princes living as loungers in Pall Mall, with harems at St. John's Wood, Pimlico, or Chelsea, and with their estates in India farmed out to Jews or Marwarees.

WEST AND BUHLER'S DIGEST OF HINDOO LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been trying for nearly six years past to purchase a copy of the 1st part of "West and Buhler's Digest of Hindoo Law from the replies of Shastries" but have been repeatedly told "it is out of print." Why, then, don't the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court strike out this book from the list of text books prescribed for the High Court vakeels' examination, or request Government to publish the book and thus remedy the inconvenience to which law students and practitioners are put? M.

October 19.

THE QUEEN ANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The reply of "B. A." in your issue of the 17th inst. on the subject of the Queen Ant is very interesting. The idea which naturally occurs on reading this marvellous description of the fecundity of Her Majesty is, what part in the drama of ant life do the other female white ants perform? Is it only the Queen which reproduces its kind? Do not the other numerous female white ants in the same nest lay eggs? It is to be hoped not, if Her Majesty lays "more than eighty thousand a day" by herself; but, then, why should they not? What are the conditions of election to the throne? If the Queen dies, is another elected, or does the household break up? A.

October 18.

THE SKULL THAT HAD A BUMP ON IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to my letter which appeared in your issue of the 17th idem, anent the lecture delivered by Dr. Da Cunha on "the skull of a deceased gentleman traveller," I omitted to mention, through an oversight, that after an universal shout of applause had welcomed the learned Doctor's assertion as to the bumps on the skull of the carrier pigeon being similar to that on the cranium of the gentleman traveller, that gentleman then threw himself back gravely in the chair and argued that if any evidence were wanting to demonstrate his system it would be found on his (the Doctor's) head also; for, said the learned gentleman—raking his budget of extraordinary researches for a more spicey example still—"I have been travelling through Great Britain and Ireland and through several cities in the Continent of Europe for the last two years, and my head indicates the travelling propensity as indisputably as did the skulls of this gentleman traveller and the carrier pigeon just produced." This ingenious line of argument and extraordinary fact elicited a fresh applause from his hearers, your humble correspondent, Sir, being one of them. I notice, however, with regret the statement made by an "Englander" in your issue of this date, to the effect that the skull produced by Dr. Da Cunha was that of the late Major Pinto (my grand-uncle), I beg to protest against the base insinuation being levelled against this revered and gallant officer, who, I may be allowed to add, is no relative whatever of the learned Doctor.—Yours, &c.,

C. P. P.

Girgaum, 19th Oct.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 18TH OCT.

THE ball given in honour of Mr. T. Lawford, by the officers of the Locomotive Department, went off most successfully the night before last. There were nearly one hundred guests, including the ladies of this station invited to patronise the ball. The general store office was tastefully decorated with banners and flags for the occasion. The bayonets and swords of the Railway Volunteers' rifles were also employed for the decorations of mottoes. Thanks are due to Mr. A. C Mutton, the honorary secretary of the committee, for his managing the affairs of the ball in an excellent manner.

Mr. M. O. Ward, foreman of the blacksmiths, is the best shot amongst the members of the G. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps at Bhosawul. He attended the Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting held at Poona last month and won the Volunteers' Cup from five hundred yards. Mr. Ward has lately been appointed a colour sergeant in the F. Company of the corps. Yesterday a remarkable foot-race took place on the parade ground under the patronage of Captain G. F. Swarbrick, which met with the approbation of the ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the sport.

Robberies are now on the increase in the Warrungaum talooka. The house of a courtezan residing at that station was again broken open the night before last, and her gold and silver ornaments to the aggregate value of rupees one thousand were robbed by some person or persons unknown. Enquiries are being made by the District Police with a view to trace the delinquents.

Captain H. T. Bulkley, S. C., Adjutant and Instructor of the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, inspected the C. and D. Companies of Callian and Egutpoora respectively, and arrived here to-day in order to inspect the E. and F. Companies, Bhosawul, (in review arms) under their respective commandants, Captains F. A. Maurice and G. F. Swarbrick. He intends leaving for Jubbulpore to-morrow, where he will meet Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Wright, the second-in-command of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. J. Pollen, B. A., C. S., the Collector of this Division, proceeded to Doolia on Sunday last, where a meeting of the district officers was to be held on the conference of the relief works. He is expected here on Wednesday next, the 25th instant. It is said that Mr. E. I. Baillie, of Surat, will take the place of Police Inspector of this station, which is to be vacant shortly.

There is no hope now of the fall of rain here Cotton crops have totally failed in this division. It is reported that cholera has already disappeared from the village Sooeree, in the Warrungaum talooka.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.—SATARA COLLECTORATE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1876.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, No. 3384, dated 9th October 1876.

Submits, for early consideration and orders, a letter from the Collector of Satara reporting the state of famine in the several parts of the District, and proposing the following relief works:—

Nehr irrigation tank in Khatau.
Pingli irrigation tank in Man.
Water supply scheme for Islampur.
Improvement to the Satara Pandharpur road.
Ditto to the Karad-Jath road.
Ditto to the Karad-Tasgaon road.
Ditto to the Adharki Ghat (part of the Shirgaon Khind project),

Proposing, in addition to the above, that large holes be dug for trees at the side of the above mentioned and other roads, and that prickly pear be cut down, and the holes filled with it and with soil so as to be ready for tree planting at the commencement of the next monsoon; that the labour should be paid for in grain, which should be imported from the coast and that the works should be superintended by the Assistant Collectors themselves on the spot; and requesting that a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 50,000 should be placed at his disposal to carry out these works.

The Revenue Commissioner observes that the urgency of the case hardly admits of question, and the measures of relief proposed by the Collector appear to him to be generally judicious. States that the estimates for the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks amount respectively to Rs. 2,21,803, and Rs. 1,89,136, but no provision is made for these works in the irrigation Budget for the current official year; it will probably be necessary, therefore, to allot the requisite funds from other items in the Budget, or to otherwise make special provision, as an emergent and special case; that for the Islampur water supply, an allotment of Rs. 2,000 was provided for in the Local Funds Budget for the current year, but nearly the whole of this sum has, with the sanction of Government, been reappropriated for other local works in the district; that, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the Shirgaon Khind Road, there is no provision in the current year's Local Funds Budget, but in the Budget for the ensuing year 1877-78 provision for some of the above works is made as follows:—

Islampur water supply	Rs. 2,000
Satara Pandharpur road	„ 18,730
Tarad-Tasgaon road	„ 1,650
Shirgaon Khind road, including the Adharki Ghat	„ 3,000

and that, with reference to the Collector's application for a special grant of Rs. 50,000, it is understood that it is not proposed to anticipate the expenditure set down for the year 1877-78. Adds that a copy of Government Resolution No. 140 C. W.—715, of 5th October 1876, has been forwarded to the Collector of Satara for guidance.

RESOLUTION.—The Irrigation Department should issue immediate orders as regards the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.

2. The Islampur water supply works may be put in hand as soon as they are needed for relief.

3. The Satara and Pandharpur, the Karad and Tasgaon, and the Adharki road works may also be undertaken.

4. The preparations for roadside tree planting may also be commenced.

5. As regards the provision of funds for these works, the sum of Rs. 50,000 asked for by the Collector should be granted, and should be regarded as an advance to be repaid from the next year's Local Funds revenue, following in this respect the arrangement that has been made for similar relief works in the Nassick Collectorate.

6. The Local Funds balances still unappropriated in the Satara Collectorate amount to about Rs. 8,000, and these should be first utilised.

7. As regards the principles to be adopted in carrying out relief works, adjustment of expenditure, and sanctions to projects, the attention of the Collector of Satara should be prominently directed to Government Resolution No. 138 C. W.—709, and Government Resolution No. 140 C. W.—715, dated, respectively, 3rd and 5th October 1876.

W. A. BAKER, Lieut-Colonel, R. E.,
Under Secretary to Government.

WATER RATES.

REDUCTION OF WATER RATES ON "SHALOO" ON THE LAKH OOJHAR CANALS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1876.

Endorsement by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3624, dated 27th September 1876.

Submits a letter from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish, stating that he has received from the Collector of Ahmednuggur a Mahratee reference, forwarding a petition from the villagers of Dhad Taluka, Sungamnier, praying that the rate on "Shaloo" (which is the jowaree sown during the rabi season) should be reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 this year, as they are in distress owing to the failure of the kharif crops, and that the rate of Re. 1 sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 91 W. I.—230, dated 21st November 1873, refers to jowaree, and such dry crops grown during the monsoon months, and not to dry crops of the rabi season, and recommending that under the present circumstances the rate of rupee 1 for "Shaloo," during this year only, be levied.

Recommends that the concession asked for be granted for this year only, the circumstances being exceptional, and that sanction be communicated by wire to save time.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned

C. J. MERRIMAN, Col. R. E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH OCT.

Mr. Sutcliff is appointed to succeed Mr. Woodrow as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

The *Pioneer* says that the London *Daily News* report that the Honourable Mr. Ashley Eden is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is untrue.

Sir John Strachey may be expected to reach Calcutta on 14th December.

Several heads of departments, including the Sanitary Commissioner, are not permitted to go to Nainee Tal next hot season.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INSURANCE ON BRITISH VESSELS.

LONDON, 19TH OCT.

A war risk of five shillings on British vessels trading with Australia and the East is being demanded at Lloyd's.

SPECIAL CABINET COUNCIL.

A special Cabinet Council is announced to be held to-day.

THE OUTWARD TROOPSHIPS.

The transports going out to India have received instructions to touch at Gibraltar and Malta for the purpose of receiving orders in case Government should telegraph changing their destination.

PANIC ON THE EXCHANGES.

There is a panic on the Exchanges in Europe as well as in America, and a general fall in the stocks all round has taken place.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

The Indian Transport Jumna has left for Bombay.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN TURKEY.

General Ignatieff has returned with his family to Constantinople.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 19TH OCT.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Pekin, with the outward mails of 6th inst., left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

LONDON, 18TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers .... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 94½.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 105.

Bar Silver .... 52¼.

The sum of £81,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LINE REPORTS.—19TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish Line right to Pera. Persian Line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—19TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5-40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 86, barometer 29·93.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. to W. thermometer 80, barometer 83.

MANGALORE, 10-25 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 84, barometer 29·96.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 87.

MR. HENRY SCHOLFIELD, British Consul at Guatemala, has been created a Knight of the United Kingdom.

THE *World* hears that Captain Burnaby's next move is into the interior of Africa. A thorough change from Khiva, to be sure; and then he wants to find out where Stanley is, and what he is up to. Captain Burnaby is certainly a wonderful man.

IT is announced that the Council of Foreign Bondholders had on Friday morning, Sept. 29, been requested by the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, M.P., to convene a meeting of Egyptian Bondholders for Tuesday the 3rd October at half-past twelve, at the Cannon-street Hotel, to hear a statement from him with regard to the present state of affairs.

THE court-martial on Major Fletcher at Nusseerabad began on Monday, the 9th. The evidence for the prosecution came to an end on Friday last, and Major Fletcher's friends are very confident, the Allahabad paper says, about the absence of any sign of a fraudulent intent on his part, in connexion with the pecuniary transactions to which the charge relates,

THE *Morning Post* says :—"The India Office is already proceeding in a practical way to inaugurate the inquiry into the claims of the Nizam on the "Berars," or annexed provinces once belonging to Mysore. Captain C. Clerk, who lately retired from the governorship of the military prison at Aldershot, is, we understand, going out on a special mission to the Court of the Nizam, at Hyderabad."

THE exportation of wheat from the port of Kurrachee seems to have begun in earnest. In the month of July the total was very small, a few hundred bags; in August more than 14,000 bags were exported, but in September the total reached 24,894 bags. Of this quantity only 52 bags were sent to Liverpool, the rest was exported to Marseilles, Genoa, and Calais. To the last named port were exported 18,600 bags, equal in quantity to 27,900 cwts. and valued at Rs. 1,30,200.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept. 29, dated Copenhagen, Thursday night, says :—"An official announcement has appeared that the departure of King George for his kingdom is indefinitely postponed. The announcement has caused a great sensation. It is rumoured—but of course I do not guarantee the truth of the statement—that the King insists upon the transfer of Crete to Greece for a pecuniary consideration, and a rectification of frontier in the Epirus and Thessaly."

THE *Manchester Examiner* says that two gentlemen from Bulgaria are now in Manchester on a mission to England to express the thanks of the Bulgarian nation for the sympathy accorded by the English people to their country in its distress, and also to represent to the British Government the state of affairs in Bulgaria. They have come on the introduction of a commercial firm, and have been received by Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., who has given them a letter of introduction to Lord Derby, requesting his Lordship to listen to their statement.

A NEW YORK telegram says that Hell Gate was blown up at nine minutes to three last Sunday afternoon, (Sept. 24), thus bringing to a successful close the seven years' work of opening a navigable passage for ocean steamers from Long Island Sound into New York Harbour. Fifty thousand pounds of dinamite were used in undermining the rock obstructions, and were exploded by electricity. The explosion was heard at a distance of ten miles, and a tremor like a slight earthquake was felt in New York city and the localities contiguous to Hell Gate. Contrary to the generally felt apprehensions of the people and the predictions of many eminent engineers, no accidents occurred and no damage was done. Though the weather was rainy, thousands upon thousands witnessed the explosion from various adjacent points. Thousands also deserted their homes in the vicinity of Hell Gate, many even leaving New York.

WITH a view, perhaps, to effect further reductions, if practicable, in the expenditure of the E. I. Railway, and probably to introduce in Bengal the system of working of the Bombay lines, the management of which is said to cost the company less than that on this side of India, the District Engineer of Howrah, the Carriage and Locomotive Superintendents and the Traffic Manager of the East India Railway Company, the Calcutta *Daily News*, is informed, have just been deputed to the Western Presidency to inspect the system of working in the various epartments of the railway in Bombay.

THE King of Spain presided at a Cabinet Council four weeks ago, at which the addresses of the Protestant clergymen and the diplomatic representations of England respecting religious toleration were discussed. The Spanish Ministerial papers are endeavouring to justify the persecution of the Protestants by the allegation that political agitators have been instigating the Protestant ministers to make public demonstrations in order to provoke conflicts which would have disturbed public order. A specific allegation is that at San Fernando, near Cadiz, an ex-Jesuit, who had become a Protestant minister, publicly preached rebellion against the Government.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs that the Porte has conceded to Mr. Baring, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, a seat and vote at the mixed tribunal which is to try the persons accused of participation in the atrocities committed in Bulgaria. Mr. Baring will have the same position as the other judges. The Porte has sent the following telegram to its representatives abroad :—

> The Imperial Government has up to the present placed at the disposal of the commission recently sent into Bulgaria the sum of £T.18,000 to provide for the pressing wants of the sufferers from insurrection. Measures have also been taken for the speedy rebuilding of the villages that were burned. Independently of the aid granted by the Government for this purpose, wood and other building materials are procured by the neighbouring Mussulmans and Christian villagers. In short, nothing is neglected to alleviate the distress caused by these events in Bulgaria.

LORD BEACONSFIELD's speech at Aylesbury is violently attacked by the Russian press. The *Golos* says that Lord Beaconsfield's incredible boldness in misrepresenting the origin and progress of the Eastern Question would be almost too bad for the most corrupt journalist serving Turkey for money. The *Golos* hopes that Lord Beaconsfield's desperate attempt to stop the anti-Turkish movement in England will fail to produce any effect. Still, it adds it is to be feared that while Lord Beaconsfield is in the Cabinet even Lord Derby's prudent recognition of the necessity of making certain concessions may not prevent serious obstacles being thrown in the way of diplomacy. The St. Petersburg *Exchange Gazette* asserts that Lord Beaconsfield's speech, which it calls a frivolous bravado, was delivered in contempt of English public opinion, and will no doubt be punished by the British constituencies turning Lord Beaconsfield out as soon as possible.

LORD LYTTON (says the *World*) is anxious to bring out his late father's unacted and unpublished play, *The Captive*, at a London theatre; and is not too deeply absorbed just now in the affairs of a great Empire to be negotiating with this object in view. The chief difficulty is to find an actor capable of playing the hero—a slave, who, in ignorance of his identity with a long-lost child, is condemned by his own father to penal labour in the stone-quarries. The scene is laid in ancient Ætolia. The play is, in fact, to a certain extent, a close version of the *Captivi* of Plautus. In deference, however, to modern taste, and to relieve the rather artless simplicity of the old intrigue, the author had added an underplot, and brought in a heroine, who inspires a tender passion in his hero. This is, by the way, in direct defiance of the boast in the ancient poet's epilogue :—

'Neque in hac subagitationes sunt, neque ulla amatio.'

The late Lord Lytton had great faith in this version, and believed that it would be found to make a powerful acting play.

THE following letter from Captain Allen Young, of the Pandora, has been received at the Admiralty, *via* Copenhagen, and is published in the London evening papers of Sep. 29 :—

> Arctic Yacht Pandora, Upernavik, N. Greenland,
> July 19, 1876.
>
> Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived here at 2 P. M. yesterday and anchored in the outer harbour.
>
> 2. From records kept here the winds during the spring and summer have been light from the southward and prevalent from that direction and from the south-west, and consequently not very favourable for clearing Melville Bay; but, as far as can be actually seen from the neighbourhood, the sea is clear of ice to the northward and the steam whalling fleet was to pass Tessinsak about June 20. Beyond that place the people here have no means of obtaining any information.
>
> 3. I leave Upernavik to-day in pursuance of their lordships' instructions.
>
> 4. As might be anticipated, there is no information or rumour here respecting her Majesty's Polar ships.
>
> 5. I am happy to inform their lordships that we are all well, with everything in good order. We have on boar 165 tons of coal, an Esquimaux who can speak a little English, and our complement sledge dog.
>
> 6. For further details I must beg to refer their lordships to my letter [this letter has not yet been received at the Admiralty] dated from Kadliset, July 15th.—I have the honour,
>
> ALLEN YOUNG, Commander Arctic Yacht Pandora.

THE Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* remarks that Prince Milan's situation is quite as droll as, and much more embarrassing than, that of the principal character in Moliere's "Medecin malgre lui." If he does not consent to set up as a king over this country with a population of 1,200,000, the Servians may say that they will not have him any longer as Prince. If he does consent to mount a regal throne, there is very little doubt that the Great Powers will support Turkey in disestablishing and disendowing him, as both Prince and King. He is only twenty-two years of age, and on the ground of youth and inexperience has a claim on diplomatic sympathy. So enthusiastic are the Committee of the Skuptschina for full-blown royalty and war, that they have voted both by a majority of fifteen to two. In a semi-official telegram from St. Petersburg we read :—"All the Russian correspondents agree in reporting the extension of the popular movement in favour of making Servia a kingdom. The municipality of Nicolaieff has sent a deputation to Livadia with an address, in which it is said that at a single word from the Liberator Emperor the nation will rise as one man."

THE German Emperor, in addressing one of the members of a deputation of the landed gentry at Stuttgart, who waited upon him a few days before the last mail left, said :—"I am happy that I can entertain the hope that peace now appears to be more assured. The solution has not, it is true, been an easy one, but we have only to consider what difficulties have been thrown in the way of the Emperor Alexander in his efforts to give fresh proof of his love of peace. A basis now appears to have been found for the policy of the Great Powers which we may fairly hope will lead to a very satisfactory result." A semi-official telegram from St. Petersburg says that so many false rumours are afloat there that it is impossible to contradict them severally. It may be taken generally however (we are given to understand), that all reports unfavourable to peace are to be distrusted. The Emperor Alexander remains in Livadia which, the telegram says, is an eminently significant sign in favour of the maintenance of peace, and a no less significant circumstance is the leave of absence granted to the individuals who are specially entrusted with the management of the work done in the arsenals. The despatch adds, however, that the Russian committees in aid of the Servians are extending more and more their sphere of action, and that the number of volunteers for Servia daily increases.

THE following personal items about the new Sultan we find in a London evening paper :—"Alarming accounts continue to be received of the new Sultan's utter disregard of Court etiquette, the stiffness and formality of which appear to be thoroughly distasteful to him. The other evening after a review of the troops he invited not only the field-marshals and generals of division present but also the brigadier-generals and colonels to dine with him at the Seraskierate. The dinner was prepared at his Majesty's request in the kitchen of the neighbouring barracks, and was of so simple a kind that even a metropolitan local authority would hardly have cared to sit down to it. It was, in fact, an ordinary soldier's dinner—namely, a durlubasty, a stew with vegetables, a rice pilaff, and 'a preserve of sweets.' On the following day the Sultan gave a further proof of his condescension. After the council held at the Palace he invited all the Ministers to dine with him at his villa at Yeldiz-Kiosk, on the heights above Tcheragan, and actually offered the Grand Vizier a seat in his own carriage. Many a devout follower of the Prophet on witnessing these strange departures from precedent feels, no doubt, like the frog mentioned by Sam Weller, who exclaimed 'What next?' when his tail dropped off; but on the whole the Sultan's bonhomie produces, it is stated, a very general impression in his favour."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 12th October 1876 that in Madras rain is reported from all districts; but in Kistna it has been very partial, and in Kurnool and Tanjore only slight showers have fallen. In Madura and Malabar prospects are fair, but elsewhere there is no improvement. A little rain has fallen in Mysore, but the situation is said to be still critical. No rain has fallen in Bombay during the week; prospects are good in Sind and Guzerat, but in the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta Country and Khandesh and Naseick are very bad, and apprehensions of scarcity are increasing. In the Central Provinces only trifling showers are reported from two districts: in some parts want of rain is being seriously felt. No rain has fallen in Berar, where it is required for all crops except cotton. In Central India rain is reported only from Sutna but here and in Rajpootana prospects are good. Rain has fallen throughout Bengal, abundantly in many places, and prospects are excellent. In the North-Western Provinces falls are reported from Benares and Allahabad: prospects are favourable. In Oudh some rain has fallen, and the crops promise well. No rain is reported from the Punjab; harvest prospects are good. Reports are favourable from Assam and Burma.

A TELEGRAM from the seat of war to the *Standard* says :—"Mr. Gourley, M.P., and two of his constituents have been down to the front. Canon Liddon has also been among our visitors. These well-meaning persons do great mischief by creating a belief in the existence in England of a sympathy with Servia, which is likely to manifest itself by active support. There is even a report in Belgrade that the Servian Legion is being formed in London to fight the Turks." The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade says :—"The war party here mistake, or affect to mistake, the public sentiment in England, as manifested at meetings and in the press. They say that the people of England have declared themselves for the Servian cause, and that therefore Servia ought not to be satisfied with the *status quo ante*; and they allege further that the erection of Servia into a kingdom will be the only sufficient guarantee for the autonomy of the other Christian provinces. This they are endeavouring to impress upon the Government, but at present there are good grounds for believing that at least the majority of the Ministers will stand firm and take from the guaranteeing Powers what the Servian Government has all along asked for. Constitutional government is now on its trial. It is said that the Standing Committee of the Skuptschina has presented a warlike manifesto to the Prince, and that the Government hold that in so doing the Committee has acted *ultra vires*. Much doubt is felt as to the course the Prince will take, but he will scarcely go against what he believes to be the will of Russia."

COMMENTING on the appointment of Sir John Strachey as Finance Minister, the *Indian Daily News* writes :—"People remember that the Income Tax, about the unsuitableness of which for India no one now-a-days has any doubt found one of its warmest supporters in Sir J. Strachey: and that when irrigation officers in the North-Western Provinces commenced to submit reasonable complaints against the operations which they were compelled to conduct, the only remedy that the Council, of which Sir J. Strachey was a member, could think of as a cure for those complaints, was—at least so it is stated—the dismissal of the protesting officers, or their transfer to stations that were penal settlements. Now, though it may be useful to drive home a sound policy with energy, it is very doubtful whether the country gains anything by the pursuit of a similar course in regard to a bad or questionable policy. Whatever doubts may exist in regard to the prosecution of irrigation works—and on this matter most reasonable people are open to arguments backed by good evidence—the question of the unsuitability of the Income Tax has been settled for all time, or at all events for another generation or two. And if Sir J. Strachey's nomination for the Financial Portfolio means a return to a rough policy of direct taxation, that nomination is a deplorable calamity; otherwise, it is possible to regard it with complacency. Indian experience is an advantage which English theorists often ignorantly deride; and if we are not to have a first-class professional financier, Sir J. Strachey is at any rate no worse a minister to put up with than most of his predecessors. And then, there is all the chance of one of those agreeable surprises which 'dark horses' sometime occasion spectators."

THE *Illustrated London News* says :—"The Prince has with great considerateness directed his Royal Highness's Loan Collection to be exhibited, after its removal from the India Museum, in the Bethnal-green Museum, in order that the people at the East End of London may have as good an opportunity of studying it as those of the West-End and the country visitors to London have had during the past three months. The collection has been seen in the India Museum by upwards of a quarter of a million of people; and the wide diffusion of a knowledge of Indian art, and interest in the arts and people of India, signified by these numbers, is amongst the most pleasing and solid of the many beneficial results of the Prince's visit to India. The Prince has also shown, by the way he has exhibited his Indian presents, his generous desire to render the utmost honour to those who bestowed them on him as expressions of loyalty to the British Government of India. It is now announced that his Royal Highness will exhibit the whole collection at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, a compliment which will be highly appreciated by the French Government and the artistic French nation. His Royal Highness also contemplates other proposals in connection with the exhibition of these presents, which are calculated permanently to benefit the study of the traditional art of India, both in this country and India. Nothing, indeed, could have been wiser or more generous than the use which his Royal Highness has made of these Indian princely gifts."

WE quote the following remarks from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept. 29 :—"The *Daily News* of this morning has discovered a new canon of policy which future Foreign Ministers would do well to study and apply in practice—if they can. Our contemporary is gravely disappointed at Lord Derby's preference of what is practicable to what is abstractedly desirable and would evidently much prefer a Minister who could repeat Calonne's obliging promise to Marie Antoinette, 'Madame, even if it is impossible it shall be done.' Lord Derby concluded his reply to the City deputation by saying, 'The question is not what you or we wish to be done, the question is what, under the circumstances, can be done; and we were rash enough to express approval of this as a tolerably good working rule of political, or indeed any other form of action. The *Daily News*, however, 'ventures to amend Lord Derby's propositions and to say that for the country the qustion is—or, rather, the questions are—what ought to be done, and how can it be done.' If we, in turn, may be permitted to venture a criticism, we should say that either Lord Derby's question whether a given thing can be done must precede the consideration of the *Daily News* question, how can it be done, or else the abovequoted 'amendment' of Lord Derby's proposition is, in profane language, nonsense. Either it amends nothing, or it is an open declaration of revolt against same reasoning. 'It is for the nation,' the article continues, 'to tell Lord Derby and his colleagues what England wishes to have done and for Lord Derby and his colleagues to give effect to these wishes,' whether it be possible or not, 'or if they are indisposed to do so to resign the task to others.' For 'the statesman who puts aside deliberation as to what ought to be done in order to consider solely what under the circumstances can be done, leaves a most important circumstance out of consideration, and deprives himself of a moral force which would give him inestimable aid. Here be words of wisdom indeed! Henceforth let no man cut his coat according to his cloth, 'putting aside deliberation' as to what size of garment he would like to have. To do so is to 'leave a most important circumstance out of consideration,' and to deprive the scissors of a 'moral force' which would give them 'inestimable aid.'"

FAMINE RELIEF FUND MEETING.

A MEETING of subscribers to a fund raised in Bombay for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in the Deccan was held yesterday afternoon at Mazagon Castle. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was called to the chair. About fifty native gentlemen were present. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas handed in a letter from Mr. Grant, Collector of Sholapore, describing the extent of the distress that prevailed, which was read to the meeting. Mr. Morarjee and Dr. Blaney briefly addressed the meeting, after which resolutions were passed appointing a general committee to collect funds, and a working committee to do all that the general committee was empowered to do and to report their proceedings to the general committee. It was agreed that relief should be sent not only to the Sholapore District, but to all places where distress prevailed. A sum of Rs. 26,000 has been already subscribed. Thanks were passed to Mr. Morarjee Goculdas and to the Chairman; and the meeting separated. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden per H. M. S. Quang Tung will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 10 A.M.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday Walee Hajee, a reckla driver, was charged, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with working a bullock while lame from bad shoeing. He was fined Rs. 3.

MR. SCHROTKY.—We should state on behalf of Mr. Schrottky that he left Bombay on Saturday evening and for that reason no replies to the letters published since could be given. Mr. Schrottky asked us on Saturday last to make this statement.

A BREACH OF THE BOAT LICENSE.—Succaram Mahadoo, a tindal of a prow, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for carrying an excess of eleven passengers in his boat than he is licensed to carry, contrary to section 15 Act 6 of 1856.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Suddoo Essoo, a ghorawalla, appeared yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and obtained a summons returnable on the 27th instant against a Mr. Oliver, residing at the Marine Lines, whom he charges with having repeatedly assaulted him on the evening previous.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 9th October 1876 was Rs. 26,49,533; add silver received during the week 2,76,886. The sum of Rs. 5,00,004 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 24,26,415.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a young Mahomedan, named Tyebjee Cadur, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for obtaining by false pretences three brass vessels containing one maund and three seers of milk of the aggregate value of Rs. 15·4 from two milk sellers, named Jairam Juggoo and Doolub Mathadeen.

AN ORPHAN.—An application was made yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on behalf of David Daniel, a Jew boy of about 12 years of age, whose parents are dead, to be admitted into the David Sassoon's Industrial and Reformatory Institution. His Worship after making the necessary enquiries regarding the matter, issued the requisite order for admission into that institution.

THE DECCAN FAMINE AND THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS.—We hear that several cotton and wool merchants of Bombay have petitioned Mr. Kessowjee Naik to call a meeting to take measures for raising a fund by subscription for the relief of the famine-stricken districts of Sholapore, Khandeish, Barsee, &c. It is further suggested in the petition to use the balance of the Ahmedabad Flood Relief Fund for the relief of the sufferers in the famine-stricken districts.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th October, was 329, being 15 mo than in the preceding week, 10 less than the total of the week ending 19th October, 1875, and 6 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 305 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 24·61.

TIMELY RELIEF.—The villagers of Sumgamnare, in Dhad talooka, petitioned the Collector of Ahmednuggur, praying to decrease the rate of two per cent, which was taken for water supplied for *jowarri* (also called *saloo*, sown at the time of the *rabi* crop) from the Lakh and Oojar Canal, in Khandeish, to one per cent, as the villagers had come to grief on account of the utter destruction of the *Kharif* crop. The Collector forwarded the petition to the Executive Engineer, Lakh and Oojnar Canals, who recommended the Bombay Government to accede to the request of the petitioners. The Government after thinking over the subject have passed a resolution, acceding to the request of the petitioners for one full year.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVALS AND THE BOMBAY ROUGHS—Taking advantage of the immense crowd which gathers together during the Dewallee festivals, several Bombay roughs robbed children of their caps or ornaments, and some made indecent attacks on native ladies passing through the crowd. This matter was brought to the notice of our police authorities during the late Dewallee festivals, who ordered the detective police to keep a strict watch on the doings of noted characters, and the day before yesterday two persons, named Chandbhoy and Premchund Motee were charged before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, for making an indecent attack on two native women, named Paroo and Suckoo. Upon the evidence adduced they were adjudged juilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

MR. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE.—We are sorry to learn from a letter received yesterday (Wednesday) from Ahmednuggur, that Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Huzoor Deputy Collector of Ahmednuggur, still continues dangerously ill. It is said that there is some difficulty experienced in stopping the bleeding from the wounds he has received.—*Poona Observer.*

A GRAIN RIOT AT SEROOR.—In our last issue we stated that a dispute had arisen between the grain dealers at Seroor and the men of the Poona Horse stationed there, in consequence of the former having raised the price of grain; but we are now glad to state that there was no dispute between the men of the Poona Horse and the grain dealers, but there was a grain riot which was promptly suppressed, both by the assistance of the Police, and the men of the Poona Horse. Before our esteemed Collector, Mr. Norman, left Poona for Seroor, he addressed the following letter to Mr. Wodehouse, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor :—

> I have just heard of a grain riot at Seroor owing to the grain dealers suddenly raising their prices. Of course, it was promptly suppressed without damage to person or property. The grain dealers at Seroor are more arbitrary than at other places, because they know they can rely on the Poona Horse for protection. I hope that the Municipality there may equalise prices by buying grain wholesale, and retailing it at cost price. I shall go to Seroor myself on Sunday for a couple of days to do what I can.

Mr. Norman returned to Poona yesterday, and there can be no doubt that he gave the grain dealers of Seroor "a bit of his mind." It is certainly advisable, under any circumstances, that the Seroor Municipality should make "a move in the right direction," to avoid any misunderstanding, or disturbances hereafter, more especially in these times of scarcity and distress.—*Id.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following, among other matters were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey :—

RE NAGSY KIRPALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling applied for an extension of the interim order for six months and for an adjournment of the hearing for the same period. There was a composition deed being signed, and as most of the creditors resided up-country, it would take some time to get their signatures. The application was not opposed. His Lordship extended the interim order and adjourned the hearing for three months.

RE GUNGADAS TOOLSEYDAS.

Mr. Budroodin applied for an interim order, mentioning at the same time that a similar application was refused by his Lordship on a previous occasion, on the ground that the insolvent did not meet by affidavit an allegation made by the opposing creditor that he (insolvent) had not accounted for certain property belonging to him. He had now made an affidavit, in which the matter was satisfactorily explained. There was no opposition, and his Lordship granted an interim order for three months.

RE ALLARAKHIA SEWJEE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the Albert Mills Company, applied that the insolvent's petition be dismissed for want of prosecution.

Mr. Budroodin said he appeared for the insolvent to apply for a rule *nisi*. He was aware his Lordship had made an order that insolvent should that day appear in person. Insolvent did not appear; and the learned counsel asked that a rule *nisi* should be granted to him according to the usual practice.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the usual rule did not apply to this exceptional case. The insolvent had absconded.

The Commissioner said he knew all that, and had specially ordered that insolvent should appear before him that day in person.

The insolvent's name was then called out; and as he did not appear, his petition was dismissed, not on the ground of want of prosecution, but for disregard of the Court's order.

RE HURRICHUND MAHADEO.

Mr. Telang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, applied that the matter be adjourned until next Court day, as his client had not been able during the Dewalee holidays to get his affidavit sworn. Mr. Telang submitted that, if an adjournment was granted, the insolvent should get an interim order until the next Court day. The Commissioner said he would not grant an interim order; but if insolvent was arrested between this and next Court day, and if intimation was given to his Lordship, he would come down and hear the application for an interim order.

RE KHUTREE ABBA HAJEE YACOOB.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin for one, and Mr. Telang for two opposing creditors, opposed the application. Mr. Starling said that, on the 2nd August last, a similar application was refused, inasmuch as the insolvent had not filed an affidavit to answer the statements made in the affidavits of the opposing creditors. He had now done so; and his Lordship would be able to judge if anything was proved against the insolvent to disentitle him to the indulgence of the Court. The grounds urged against the application were contracting debts and shipping goods to Mozambique on the eve of the insolvency, and fraudulent and vexatious defence. Mr. Starling said all the charges had now been explained. With regard to making away with goods, the learned counsel said two ships were sent to Damaun for repairs, but one of them became a total wreck in the creek at Damaun, and the other became useless. There was also an explanation in the insolvent's affidavit as to the alleged concealment of property at Cutch Mandvie. After some discussion, the Commissioner was of opinion that none of the grounds on which he refused a similar application on a previous occasion had been displaced by the affidavits in explanation. The application was therefore refused with Rs. 60 for the costs of each of the three opposing creditors. The payment of the costs to be a condition precedent to renewal of application.

RE. GOOLAM MOHIDEEN.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. An opposing creditor appeared in person, and after hearing him, the Commissioner adjourned the matter until next Court day in order that the opposing creditor might, if he chose, appear by counsel.

RE NANABHOY SORABJEE DULLAL.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, on behalf of an old Parsee lady, applied for an adjournment until next Court day on the ground that, owing to the Dewalee holidays, his client had not been able to file an affidavit. Insolvent filed his petition on last Saturday, the very day a decree was given against him at the Small Causes Court. The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Wagle said his client undertook not to execute the decree until next Court day. No interim order therefore was granted, and the matter was adjourned.

RE LALLJEE JADHOWJEE AND HIS WIFE KESSERBAEE.

Mr. Budroodin, for Kesserbaee, renewed an application for an interim order. A female was generally supposed to be acting under the control and at the instigation of her husband. In criminal cases wives, jointly charged with their husbands, were discharged as not being free agents; so that in a *quasi* criminal case like this, the learned counsel hoped his Lordship would see fit to discharge the female insolvent. Mr. Starling opposed the application, arguing that the principle of law was that, if a wife committed a crime when out of the sight of her husband, and therefore when she was presumed to be able to exercise her own judgment, she was liable to punishment. The Commissioner said the insolvent's case was a bad one; she committed perjury with others. The application was refused.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow :—Shunkerdas Gopaldas, a mendicant, Rs. 329. Wittoba Shrinivas, a clerk, Rs. 437. Abdool Nubee Meeakhan, a merchant, Rs. 2,554. Devisha Thakurpursad, a grain dealer, Rs. 530. Jamasjee Bomonjee Desai, a broker, Rs. 3,735. Vizbhoocundas Lukhmidas, a broker, Rs. 500. Zorabaee widow, Rs. 725. Gunput Raghunath, a draftsman, Rs. 7,185. Govind Mooljee, a sweeper, Rs. 538. Tejoo Pudoo, a grains dealer, Rs. 1,466. Adurjee Dadabhoy Dullal, a broker, Rs. 632. Crushna Jottee, a milk-vendor, Rs. 721. Adumjee Buxabhoy, a pipe-seller, Rs. 965. Hurgovundas Candas, a mehta, Rs. 1,012. Bhicoo and Luxmee, courtezans, Rs. 798. Ramchunder Keroba Ranay, a clerk, Rs. 766. Visram Ramjee, a dyer, Rs. 2,505. Bapoo bin Bawajee Dulvey, a weaver, Rs. 464. Goolabchund Nurseydas, a mehta, Rs. 7,284. Thomas Charles Paterson, a pensioner, Rs. 1,416.

THE CRITICAL STATE OF THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE distress which has so long been apprehended in the Ceded Districts has arrived at last. The N. E. monsoon of last year failed almost entirely throughout those districts and a great portion of Mysore. During the early part of the year, the district officers were all on the *qui vive*, and the state of the country was carefully watched. Prices were high, but there was no immediate cause for apprehension, as it was known that there was a considerable amount of grain in stock, and there was no reason to suppose that there would be a failure of the S. W. monsoon. That monsoon set in with fair showers, and a large amount of dry land was brought under the plough; but, after the grain had been sown, there was no rain. The weather continued very threatening, but that was all; and, in the greater portion of the districts, the dry grain which had been sown remained for three months without any rain, except a sudden heavy burst now and then. Towards the end of August, things began to look alarming, and in September, most divisional officers reported that the dry crops, with the exception of those under wells, had almost entirely failed. It had already been settled months before, in what places it would be advisable to open relief works in the event of a failure of the monsoon; and therefore, when it became apparent that the monsoon had failed, all that was necessary was to apply for sanction of funds. This was immediately done; sanction was at once given; and works have been started all over the Ceded Districts. In Bellary, already some sixty thousand rupees have been spent, and road-making and tank repairing, is being actively carried on in the three western taluqs, which have chiefly suffered, and also in other parts of the district, though not as yet to the same extent. Some 15,000 persons are being employed, and the numbers are daily increasing. In Cuddapah relief works have been started in Jamalamadogoo, and in the neighbourhood of Cuddapah town; but not as yet in the other taluqs of the main division, where, as in all black soil districts the sowing takes place later than in lighter soils. In the subdivision of Cuddapah works had been started in every taluq, and as many persons are employed as choose to apply for work. Up to date about 6,000 are at work, although the works were only lately started.

At the commencement of this month, Mr. Thornhill, the First Member of the Board of Revenue, visited Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool. After an interview with the Collectors he inspected some parts of Bellary, and then went through the Cuddapah subdivision. It seems that the reports of the district officers have been by no means exaggerated, and that there is now a considerable amount of distress. The dry crops have almost entirely failed, and in the upland taluqs it is too late in the season to sow anything except gram, pulses, and oil seeds. At present it is impossible to say whether the N. E. moonsoon will be a failure or not. If there is a good monsoon, the present distress will be, to a great extent, alleviated, because the people will have work on the wet cultivation; but the distress will still continue for some time, owing to the high price of the dry grain, which, and not rice, forms the staple food of the people. Up to the present time, no first crop of rice has been sown, and very few of the tanks have any water. The case therefore stands as follows. 1874 was a bad year for dry crops, but a very good one for rice, etc. 1875 was a fair year for dry crops, but there was a great failure of crops requiring irrigation. The dry crop of 1876 has entirely failed, and the first crop of rice has not, and will not be planted. The second crop will be the first crop, and that only if the monsoon is not again a failure. If the monsoon fails, there will be great distress until the dry crops can be harvested next July and August. As regards relief works, everything requisite is being done; works are being opened in all directions; everybody finds employment who asks for it; and these works will be continued as long as labourers offer themselves. The rates of wages given are somewhat lower than those usually paid by the D. P. W., but it must be remembered that the D. P. W. get as far as possible skilled labour, and scamped work rarely escapes detection. In these relief works, men, women and children are employed; the work turned out is not too keenly criticised, and all that is required is that a fair return should be given for the money spent. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said, that two annas for a man, one anna and four pice for a woman, and an anna for a child is too low. The people generally offer themselves in families, and a family of four can earn between them four and five annas per diem, which, even with the present high rates, furnish a meal for all. Where relief has to be given to such large numbers of people, it is not fair to expect more than this.

One of the chief causes for anxiety is lest the present stock of dry grain, which is known to be very low, should become exhausted. Many of the merchants are keeping back their grain in the hope of realizing high prices, and there is but little import into many of the affected districts. Steps are, however, being taken by the local officers to stimulate trade by inducing the merchants to import grain, and there is a large demand for grain in all the cusbah towns of the taluqs of the Cuddapah subdivision. The grains most in demand are raggy, cholum, sojja, and paddy. Raggy sells at 3 to 3½ measures; cholum and sojja are not obtainable except in small quantities; and rice fetches from 5 to 5½ measures per rupee. The best station to send grain to from the south is Guriattam, from which place it is sixty-one miles by road to Madanapally, the nearest cusbah town. The towns of Palmanair and Poonganoor are situated on the way, and in both of these there is a large demand, and ill-supplied markets. The local officers seem anxious to offer any reasonable assistance to private traders who wish to send grain into the affected districts, in the way of giving advice regarding the markets where it is required; in furnishing guards were they may be necessary; and in other directions.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 29.)

TURKEY has consented to an extension of the armistice. Servia is reported to refuse the offer, and to insist on war.

The armistice itself was frequently violated by the Servians, and open hostilities have again been resumed.

Artillery was heard in the direction of Alexinatz on Sept. 28, indicating an engagement.

The Servian war spirit is being kept alive by Russian Panslavist agitation. The Servian army is entirely in the hands of Russian officers, who, General Tchernayeff chief among them, are urging the Servian people not to make any terms with Turkey.

The proposals of England for peace have been communicated to the Porte, and have been accepted by all the European Powers as a basis for the negotiations which are now proceeding.

There is a difference of opinion between Russia and Austria as to the future relations of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria to the Porte.

The committee of the Servian Skuptschina have by a majority of 15 to 2 approved the title of king bestowed on Prince Milan by General Tchernayeff.

On Saturday, September 23, Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Durham in which he challenged the foreign policy of the Government confessedly on party grounds.

On Wednesday, September 27, Lord Derby received a deputation from the City at the Foreign Office. Speaking on the Eastern question, he said that a despatch had been sent to Sir H Elliot at Constantinople, instructing him to see the Sultan and insist on the punishment of the chief authors of the Bulgarian outrages.

One the same day Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a gathering of working men in Yorkshire, and communicated the same intelligence.

On Thursday, Sept. 28, Lord Derby received a deputation on the subject of the treatment of Protestants by the Spanish Government.

There is no probability of an autumn Session of Parliament, and the demand for it is subsiding since the active manifestations of the foreign policy of the Government.

On Tuesday, Sept. 26, a grand military ceremony took place at Ballater, when the Queen presented new colours to the 1st Royal Scots Infantry.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived on Wednesday, Sept. 27, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin.

The Duke of Connaught has been gazetted as Lieutenant Colonel of the Rifle Brigade.

It is proposed at the Vatican to celebrate the eighth centenary of the submission of Henry the IV. to Pope Hildebrand.

An Ultramontane Paris newspaper publishes the statement that the 150,000,000 Mahomedans in India, who venerate Constantinople just as the Catholics venerate Rome, are beginning to display great disquietude.

The Bonapartists are gaining ground in France.

The German Emperor has been visiting Alsace, and has been well received.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is engaged in the visitation of the dioceses in his provinces, and has delivered some important charges.

Cardinal Manning has written a letter justifying the repressive action of the Spanish Government towards the Protestants.

Successful experiments have been made with the new 81-ton gun.

"Dr." Slade, the spiritualist medium, is doubt to be proceeded against under the Vagrant Act.

A memorial to Charles Kingsley has been erected in Westminister Abbey. An address was delivered on the occasion, Sept. 23, by Canon Duckworth.

The *London Gazette* officially notifies the elevation to the peerage of the Hon. Mortimer-Sackville West, under the title of Baron Sackville, of Knole, in the county of Kent.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Viscount Gormonton; Sir C. Nightingale; Col. A. Stewart, late Mad. Art.; Major C. Roper, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.—Col. J. Griffiths, 6th Reg.; Rear-Admiral Hancoock; Major W. V. Jenkins, J. P. for Somerest; the Hon. Mrs. Percy Fitzgerald; Dr. Rimbault; Professor Laycock, of Edinburgh; Capt. F. Woodgate, late 2nd Life Guards; H. Bury, J. P. for Lancaster; Capt. A. J. Taylor, B. Ret.

THE WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 29.)

THE suspension of hostilities between Turkey and Servia came to an end on Monday, September 25, when the Porte, though refusing to grant a formal armistice, consented to prolong the truce till Monday next, expressing a hope that the Powers would during that time communicate the conditions of peace which they proposed. The Powers, therefore, having arrived at an agreement on the question of mediation on the basis of proposals for peace formulated by the British Government, Sir Henry Elliot communicated the proposals to the Porte on Monday, and on Tuesday the Ambassadors of the Guaranteeing Powers went to support them. In the evening a Council of Ministers assembled under the presidency of the Sultan to settle the terms of the reply to be given to the proposals. According to the latest despatches, they were favourably received, and it was decided to create an elective council, composed of thirty Mussulmans and thirty Christians, for the purpose of effecting the required reforms. As to the nature of the proposals submitted by Lord Derby, the *Nord* has published a telegram from Constantinople which says they consist of three points—namely, 1. An unconditional armistice; 2. The *status quo ante* to be maintained for Servia and Montenegro, with an extension of territory for the latter; 3. A liberal local autonomy for Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria.

Regarding the proceedings of the diplomatists at Constantinople the same correspondent, telegraphing on the 26th inst, makes the following statement :—

The day before yesterday the representatives of all the five Powers in Constantinople had received their instructions to support the English proposals, but when they met to concert on the mode of doing so a difficulty arose. The Russian charge d'affaires, M. Nelidoff, found that his instructions on the proposals to be made by England did not quite correspond with those of Sir Henry Elliot and his colleagues, and that he therefore could not take upon himself to support them without further instructions from his Government. The point of difference was about Bulgaria, which in the proposals made by England was kept distinct from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for which only guarantees of the same kind against maladministration were stipulated as for the other two provinces; while according to his instructions no distinction was made among the three, and a large measure of local autonomy was demanded for all. It seemed a too timid adherence to instructions, but the Russian charge d' affaires did not think himself authorized to assume the responsibility of interpreting his instructions in a more liberal sense, as, perhaps, an ambassador might have done, and telegraphed to his Government for instructions. It seems that the latter shared his scruples up to a certain point; for it demanded in its turn explanations from the British Government, which were satisfactory, it seems; for, with a reference to the satisfactory explanations on the part of England, the Russian charge d'affaires in Constantinople received orders to support the English proposals.

While, however, the prospect of peace seemed thus far favourable on Thursday, the disturbing news arrived that the Servian Government had refused to consent to the prolongation of the truce, and had moreover unanimously rejected the conditions of peace agreed to by the Powers, and passed a resolution to fight *à outrance* for the independence of Servia and Bosnia. A telegram to the *Times* from Belgrade says :—"The Servian Ministry has refused to accede to the proposal of the Porte that the suspension of hostilities should be continued for eight days longer. The Prince and his Ministers took two days to consider the matter before giving that reply, and they accompanied it with a statement that to a formal armistice for a month or six weeks they would not have objected. There is but too much reason to fear that Prince and Ministers are no longer their own masters in the question of war or peace, or in anything connected with that question. It has passed out of their hands." Another telegram from the same correspondent speaks thus of the influence which is now predominant in the Servian councils :—

Writing before the fall of Zaicar, I pointed out that almost avowedly the war was then prolonged for no other purpose than that of the Russian Slvonic societies, whose object was then, has been ever since, and is now to force Russia into the field of battle for the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. In reply to my anticipations which I knew to be shared by some of the most thinking and patriotic Servians, it was urged that the Czar and his Government had resolved not to depart from that attitude of neutrality which in common with the other guaranteeing Powers they had pledged themselves to obsrve. Well, I have never written a line to insinuate to the contrary; but I could not shut my eyes to the fact that, as the fortune of war was declaring itself more and more against the Servians, Russian assistance, which at first was only manifesting itself in driblets, was becoming every day more substantial and ostentatious. Early in July the Russian volunteers were only coming in two and threes; by the middle of August they were arriving in twenties and thirties, now it is a *dies non* which does not bring them in hundreds, and we hear on excellent authority that within another week we shall have them in columns of thousands. It may be that at an earlier stage of this armed migration the Government at St. Petersburg might have stopped it altogether; certainly one would think that if any official disapproval had been even intimated in respect of it, so many Russian officers, some of them belonging to the Imperial Guard, would not have resigned their commissions in the Imperial army to come to Servia with the full expectation on their return they would be restored to their former rank, if not receive promotion. Perhaps the Russian Government thought that the influx into Servia of officers and men of the Czar's service never would assume the proportions it now has assumed; but, be this as it may, the danger has arisen that the Russian Slavonic societies have in this matter of what is called the Servian war become too strong for even the Imperial Power. I say what is called the Servian war because the title is now a "misnomer." If the war is to be continued, and everything points in that direction, it will be as a Russian war in Servia until it becomes something still more. There is a Russian administration at this moment in Belgrade for the purposes of the immigration. There is a Russian general performing the duties of a commadant de la place. By him the Russian officers are received on their arrival; from him they received directions as to where they are to get their uniforms and to what place they are to depart. The organization is admirable, and works without noise or confusion.

The writer says further :—"Within a week or so there may be quite a different army in the Servian field from the last. Some four or five hundred officers arrived by steamer at a very late hour. The vast majority of them come in Russian uniform and wear their swords. For the one officer you see at Belgrade in the Servian uniform you meet twenty in the Russian, and nearly all the leading commands are now held by Russians."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LORD DERBY.

ON Wednesday, September 27th, by special appointment, the Lord Mayor, heading a large and influential deputation of citizens, waited upon Lord Derby, at the Foreign Office, to present the Address to Her Majesty agreed to at the great public meeting recently convened in the Guildhall in relation to the Bulgarian atrocities. The occasion proved to be one of great public interest, and will probably not soon be forgotten by any who were present.

The Earl of Derby, after alluding to the members of the deputation, said :—I shall be able in a few days to make public a despatch which has been sent to Sir Henry Elliot, in which you will see fully detailed the view which the Government take, and the demands which they have felt themselves authorized to put forward, with regard to these Bulgarian atrocities. Sir Henry Elliot has been directed to obtain an audience of the Sultan, to lay all the facts fully and unreservedly before him, to denounce by name the persons indicated by Mr. Baring as the principal authors of these atrocities, to call for their punishment, and to represent the urgent necessity of steps being taken to relieve the sufferings which have been caused. Especial attention is to be given to the cases—unfortunately, I am afraid, numerous cases—in which it is alleged that women have been taken from their homes. They must be searched for, and, wherever it is possible, found and restored. (Hear.) I should be glad to make that despatch public at once; but, as many of you know, it is not a usual and certainly it is not a convenient practice that papers of that kind should appear in this country before they have been received by the Minister or Ambassador to whom they are addressed, and before he has been able to act upon them. (Hear, hear.) As soon as I hear that Sir H. Elliot has had an audience, that despatch shall appear in the newspapers. Until then I can only ask you to suspend your judgment. You will not have long to wait, nor do I think that between us, or, indeed, between the Government and any section of Englishmen, there is likely to be much difference of opinion on that part of the question. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I turn to a subject which has been alluded to by the last speaker, and I am very glad that he did allude to it; because it is one, I know, of considerable interest—I mean the question of calling Parliament together at an unusually early day. Now, you will easily understand that I can only undertake to convey to my colleagues what you have said upon that matter. It is not one upon which I should be justified in expressing a personal and individual opinion. It is one which the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and not I alone can decide. But there are some considerations which will probably occur to you without my stating them, and to which, therefore, I may refer. The summoning of Parliament before Christmas is an unusual, and to many persons, an extremely inconvenient proceeding. To the best of my recollection it is a thing which has been done only twice in the last 20 years, and on each of those occasions it was done because measures were proposed for which the consent of Parliament was necessary, and which did not admit of delay. One of those occasions was in the winter of 1854, when we were involved in the Crimean War, and when various urgent measures connected with the prosecution of the war had to be proposed. The other instance was in the 1867, when we were unfortunate enough to find ourselves involved in the Abyssinian Expedition, and when, the necessity for that expedition having arisen during the Recess, it was a matter of course that Parliament should be called together to vote the necessary supplies at the earliest possible moment. But in the present instance we are not at war. We are not in the least likely to go to war. (hear, hear.) We have not got to ask for supplies, nor have we any Parliamentary measures of urgency to to propose. (Cries of "Oh!") I say again, no measures of urgency to propose in Parliament. You do not apprehend, I suppose, that the regulation of Eastern affairs is to be dealt with by a Bill brought into the House of Commons (Laughter.) There are, therefore, only two reasons for which it can be desirable that Parliament should assemble. One is to influence negotiations which are actually in progress. (Hear, hear) The other is to pass a judgment, favourable or unfavourable, as the case may be, upon these negotiations when they are completed. Now, in the latter case, I do not myself see why time is of such special importance. If the question is only of approving or disapproving what has been done in regard to negotiations which are actually concluded, and by the result of which the country is bound, it seems to me, speaking with deference to the judgment others, that this is work which may as well be done in January or February as in November. If, on the other hand the object of summoning Parliament is to give an influence and a direction to negotiations in progress (hear, hear), then you will excuse me for saying that, taking the very earliest date which would now be possible, you would still very likely be too late. (Laughter.) I cannot of course predict the result of the negotiations which are now pending. But if they go on smoothly as we hope they will, it is possible and not improbable that all the most material points will have been settled between the Powers before the date at which Parliament could possibly meet. No doubt it is conceivable that there might arise a state of things so grave and so fraught with danger to Europe that the public would rightly and properly desire that Parliament should be summoned for its discussion, and that the Government themselves would be willing to adopt that course as tending to strengthen their hands. But, though that is a conceivable state of things, it is not one which has arisen; and I am bound to tell you that it is not one which appears to me probable. If I may say frankly what I expect, I do not think you will see either the general peace of Europe disturbed or the whole fabric of the Turkish Empire broken up (cries of "Oh!"); and I think it may be open to doubt whether, in a time of general European peace and of absolute tranquility as regards all internal affairs, there is any adequate reason for resorting to a step which has never been taken except in a period of war or of some national emergency. The American War and the war between France and Germany were considerably more important, if I may venture to say so, than what is passing now (cries of "No!")—whether you look to the magnitude of the operations, to the actual amount of bloodshed involved, or to the ultimate results on the destinies of the world. Then, as now, there were very various opinions as to the course which our Government ought to take, yet in neither of those cases was it thought necessary to summon Parliament specially for the purpose of discussing the events of those wars * * * * Various plans have been put before the public. One, which I think I may mention only to put aside, is that which, if I do not misunderstand it, Mr. Lowe put forward, or rather supported, in a recent speech at Croydon. That is the plan of simply washing our hands of the whole affair and letting the Turkish Empire drift where it pleases. Now, I think it is quite a sufficient answer to a proposition of that kind to say that if we were to act upon it in practice, and if, as the result of our abstention, an internecine war, marked by every circumstance of cruelty and atrocity, were to follow, the public feeling of the country—the feeling which has been so strongly excited by the events of the last few weeks—would make it impossible for us to persevere in such a policy. (Hear, hear.) I say nothing of what might happen at Constantinople, because I know that, at this moment, for an English Minister to talk of "English interests" in connexion with the Eastern Question is to use a very unpopular phrase. But the first requisite for a policy is that it shall be practicable, and leaving the Eastern Question to settle itself is not, as matters stand, practicable or desirable. (Hear, hear.) Well, then comes a second proposal. It is one which has undoubtedly found wide and general acceptance in this country, and has been eagerly, and even vehemently, supported by many eminent persons. It is to turn the Turks as a governing power altogether out of Europe (cheers), leaving them a nominal suzeraicty and fixed tribute, but nothing more. (Hear, hear.) Now, perhaps, you will hear me with patience while I make one or two comments upon that proposal. In the first place, if the policy which you there indicate is a sound policy, I do not see why you are to be arrested by the arbitrary geographical line you have drawn. If it is a fact that government by the porte, however, modified or however controlled, is utterly and incurably bad (cheers)—if, I say, that is the view you take, I do not understand why you so entirely ignore the claims of those several millions of Christians who inhabit the Asiatic provinces of the Turkish Empire. I do not know why your interposition is to end at Constantinople; and yet nobody, as far as I have heard, has proposed to do anything for those of whom I speak. But there is something more. You cannot, as reasonable men, suppose that the Government of the Porte will commit political suicide. You cannot suppose that it would willingly and without resistance allow itself to be turned out of Europe. (Hear.) Very well. Then you will be obliged to use force. ("Hear," and a Voice.—"We do not object.") You do not object? Cries of "No, no," and a Voice.—"We do not want any war.") You do not object? But who is to do it? (A Voice.—"Russia") Who will be with you? I can tell you who will be against you. There is at least to one European Power which I have no doubt would resist, even at the cost of war, the substitution of a Sclavonic for a Turkish State. France, Germany, Italy would look on. Just now, when I said. "Who will help you?" a voice answered, "Russia." Well, the Russian Government has never proposed a change so sweeping, and although it is rather a delicate matter to speculate upon what the policy and conduct of a foreign Government might be in circumstances which have not arisen, I very much doubt whether Russian policy would be served by a change of that kind. You must recollect that, whatever we may be, foreign politicians and foreign Cabinets are not impulsive; they are not in the least likely to be drawn into a crusade of this kind unless they see clearly some national benefit which is likely to arise out of it. We should, therefore, according to the proposition which I am now discussing, and which I see finds much favour in this room, be left without an ally, and with at least one European opponent, to undo by force our own work of 20 years ago with all Europe perplexed at the suddenness of our change, and probably with every Continental politician, ascribing to us some deep and incomprehensible plan of national aggrandizement. (Hear, hear.) I say nothing to other difficulties which would arise from the natural jealously and conflict of races. I know it is a popular theory in England to suppose that all the Christian races of European Turkey are a homogenous whole, and sure to agree with one another, but nothing can be further from the fact. You have a deep religious antipathy between the Roman Catholics, who are rather a numerous body, and the Greek Church; and you have the strongest possible jealousy between the Greeks and the Sclavonic races. You have, scattered throughout European Turkey, a minority—but still a powerful and influential, and if pushed to extremity, a very determined minority—of Mahomedans; and I leave you to judge what would be the result of a civil war carried on over such an area of country—what would be the massacres, what would be the atrocities, what would be the amount of crime committed and of bloodshed before the object you desire could be attained. (Hear, hear). I am speaking, of course, of the change which we are discussing being made by violent means, because I assume it as a thing which requires no proof that if not made by force it will not in our time be made at all. Well, for the reasons which I have given and partly also because it is a difficult thing to bring men in a semi-civilized condition, men of different races and creeds and wholly new to the duties of self-government, to work together without any central, I confess that I look upon the plan of complete autonomy—the plan, that is, of creating a fresh group of tributary States—as one outside the range of practical politics. (Cries of "No, no.") There is not a single Government in Europe, whatever its sympathies and whatever its ideas, which has at any time proposed or entertained that scheme; and if I were now to propose it I am convinced that we should stand alone. We must have united action, because if we have not union we shall have no action at all (hear, hear); and being, as unfortunately I am, in a position in which every word I utter upon an occasion like this is watched and weighed, you will understand that I am bound to be more than ordinarily careful not to create expectations which, by no fault of mine, and whatever my personal wish might be, I should find myself unable to realize. (Hear, hear.) Equal treatment to Mahomedan and Christian; better administration for both; security for life and property; effectual guarantees (ironical laughter) against a repetition of such outrages as those which all Europe has seen with so much disgust,—these are practical objects, and for these objects we shall labour. (Hear, hear.) I do not at all wish to disguise the fact that what has happened in Bulgaria has to a certain extent changed the position not only of our own Government, but of every European Government, in regard to Turkey and the East of

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Europe. (Cheers.) As regards the two belligerents Servia and Montenegro I do not think it necessary or desirable that I should express any opinion as to the merits of the quarrel in which they are engaged. When parties appeal to arms, the solution which follows is to a considerable extent independent of the merits of the original dispute. But looking to the military position, I think that, no decisive success having been obtained on either side (A Voice.—"Lord Beaconsfield said that Servia was 'crushed.'"), both partes may fairly and honourably treat the matter as a drawn game, and return to the *status quo*. We could hardly ask for concessions from Turkey for enemies who have been defeated; and, on the other hand, I am sure that the wisest as well as the most generous policy on the part of the Porte, and of those who in any degree control the action of the Porte, is to abstain from pressing for any penalty from an unsuccessful opponent. (Hear, hear.) I cannot tell you that peace is absolutely decided, but I may say that the dispositions on all sides are favourable; and, for my own part, I not only hope, but confidently believe, that we shall see this quarrel brought to an end without any further effusion of blood. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I think I have stated as fully as, in the circumstances, is convenient or possible my views on the general subject. I will end with only one remark. Do not imagine that you can settle this Eastern Question by merely saying what you wish to done. The question is not what you wish to be done, but what, in the circumstances, can be done (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor having thanked Lord Derby for his courtesy on the occasion, the deputation withdrew.

RAVENNA.

(*From the "Times" Correspondent.*)

RAVENNA, Sept. 15.

No change could be greater than that from busy Bologna, with its streets full of life and activity, to Ravenna, a city almost as silent as the tomb, with a country around as flat and dreary as a desert. It is like passing from the eager hope and daring enterprise of a world of promise to the seclusion of a vast monastery. At Bologna youth in every sense is "at the helm." Perhaps that is one element of the charm the city now possesses. At the head of its principal establishments, financial, commercial, and industrial, are almost excusively young men who have either not reached or have little passed the age of 30—the first generation of Italian citizens. At Ravenna the young men have a blank, listless look as if they saw nothing before them, no career open to them. What Byron, writing from Ravenna, called "the poetry of politics"—the creation of a free Italy—has been accomplished; but the "extinction of the sighs of ages" has not yet reached this unvisited corner of the Peninsula. There is but one life-like spot within the city—the little oblong Piazza where Dante's tomb stands at one end and the Albergo where Byron lodged at the side. It is planted with trees and there is a well-kept grassy garden in the centre; but the Albergo of the "Colomba Bianca" has been transformed into the Caffe Byron, with a wide extending awning, supported on slender iron pillars in front, where one can take one's coffee, and sitting in the balmy summer atmosphere, call up recollections of the great poet. The rooms Byron inhabited are now converted into the studio of the photographer Ricci, who no doubt sells a few extra copies of his well-executed views on that account. The pine forest, sacred to the gigantic shades of Dante, Boccaccio, and Byron, to say nothing of other names, may be seen like a fringe in the distance; but the suppliers of railway sleepers and building material have still further separated it from the town, without caring to replant where there is so much to cut.

But there is another and still more striking contrast between the two cities. Passing from the bright streets of Bologna into her gloomy half-deserted churches, one sees little beyond the dark faded pictures, half hidden by modern daubs of the sacred heart and the paltry relics of a crumbling religion; while in Ravenna one is startled by stepping from the almost death-like solitude outside into the presence of the brilliant records of what would by the force of contrast appear to be a living Faith. The churches that contain them may also be empty, half ruined, sunk below the modern level, their pavements green with damp, but the pictured writing on the walls is as clear, as bright, as distinct, and as grand as the sacred volumes they illustrate and the simple truths they record. Moreover, the churches, whatever may be their condition, have plenty of light to show the splendid material and colours of the mosaics to the fullest advantage. The nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand foreign travellers in Italy who pass Ravenna by—for it is somewhat out of the way, and in these railway days leads nowhere—little know how much they lose by leaving it unvisited.

The difference between the mosaics of Ravenna and those of Rome is most remarkable. Certainly by far the greater number of those in the Roman churches belong to a much later period, but even the mosaics on the triumphal arch in the Basilica of St. Paul outside the walls, ascribed to the same epoch, are deeply imbued with that spirit of mysticism found in the others, and all—this being due in a great extent to the decline of art—have that peculiar quaintness and unreality which gives them the appearance of illustrations of monkish legends and priestly inventions, rather than of historic facts. But, in Ravenna, everything is real; the work of men imbued with the genius of a still living art, whose endeavours were to follow that simple, but most difficult rule of depicting truthfully what they saw before them or heard described. To look upon the two historical pictures on the walls of the tribune of the Basilica of San Vitale is to recognize the veritable representations of Justinian and Theodora as they lived. One might be standing in the presence of themselves and the personages of their Court, so full of individuality and life is each figure. It is not the mere semblance of individuality a clever artist might have imparted in carrying out his conception of their characters, but that resulting from a faithful rendering of the sitter's features without attempting to increase the beauties or diminish the blemishes. The artist who made these pictures would not have required a Cromwell to remind him of the wart, and would have lost nothing of his character. The same spirit which guided the artist in portraying the personages of his time is evident in all the other pictures with which this wondrous tribune is covered. The figure of Christ on the vault is that of a living Saviour. In the heads of the Apostles on the sides and semicircles of the archivalts individuality is distinctly preserved in accordance with the traditional aspect of each, even to the upstanding hair of St. Andrew; and the scenes from the Old Testament are replete with the sentiments of the chapters they illustrate. What is manifest in San Vitale is seen in all the other productions of the school of mosaic workers who wrought at Ravenna. In the mosaics of the Baptistery, the earliest of any, and the particular object of my visit, the figures of the Prophets seem as if they would advance upon you from the black background behind.

The same truth to nature and historic record in the rendering of the figures is as evident in that of the draperies which clothe them. The pictures of Justinian and Theodore, surrounded by their suites, are priceless records as illustrating, to the minutest details, the Imperial and patrician costumes of the sixth century, while the abundant examples of the ecclesiastical dress to be seen everywhere are proof that up to that time the Church held its power with Princes and Potentates by a higher force than the assumption of earthly dominion, stately surroundings, or gorgeous vestments. How great that power must have been is shown by the magnificent buildings, to erect which those humbly-clad priests were able to induce the powerful of the day to pour out their wealth. White is the only colour worn by the clergy; no ornaments on their dresses beyond two narrow black lines extending downwards from the shoulders to the feet, and small black crosses on the ends of their stoles. The Bishops have no mitres, either jewelled or plain—no richly-embroidered copes. Maximinian, who advances by the side of Justinian to the consecration of the Basilica of San Vitale, is only distinguished by his pallium, which is of the classical and not the clerical form as we know it, and of one single colour of a neutral tint. Even the Apostles in the earlier mosaics have no nimbi.

Looking upon all these evidences, depicted in mosaic and sculptured on sarcophagi, to be found at Ravenna, of a religion in outward semblance as different from that of the fallen Rome of to-day as from that of the fallen Jerusalem of the past, I could not help wondering how it was that, while we have works on the "Church in the Catacombs," no one has thought of writing on the "Church in Ravenna," where the mosaic pictures, which are of an earlier and far more certain date than many of those in the crypts, tell so much. I would recommend the subject to any one who knows himself to be possessed of sufficient learning and enough singleness and liberality of thought to do justice to it. But let him come to Ravenna without filling his mind with preconceived ideas, by reading of its art treasures beforehand; otherwise he will have much to unlearn. He can bring his books and look up what is worth reading in them afterwards. I thought I knew something of the mosaics of Ravenna before coming here,—I had read all the authorities, and particularly the earlier ones, faithfully and in faith,—but on comparing my knowledge with the things before me I found it on many points based on mistaken conclusions and fanciful opinions. Above all, let him beware of the fallacy that these mosaics are, even in the most remote manner, of Byzantine art inspiration, or what, by later works, we understand as such; and still less the works of monkish artists. That the plan of one only of the Ravennese churches—San Vitale—is the same as that of Santa Sophia, is not sufficient to stamp the art as Byzantine. Constantinople at that period was peopled with the finest works of Greek art carried there from Rome, and the artists who worked for her were the sons of the Greco-Roman descendants of the Greek masters. The mosaics of Ravenna were made, as they eloquently speak for themselves by men who imbibed their art from the same sources, and, however fallen through centuries of decline, the principles which guided and influenced Greek art are distinctly if not vividly traceable in them. This Kugler—whose description of the mosaics at Ravenna, full as it is of errors of detail, is on the whole trustworthy—was the first to recognize, and Cavalcaselle correctly maintains the same opinion. Kugler, however, describes, for instance, the figure of Abel in San Vitale as "a perfectly antique shepherd figure," judging from the narrower conception that Greek artists, whether originally working in their own Republics or later in Rome, drew their inspiration from art tradition and so called types, instead of from nature under the guidance of the truest art rules ever framed. In that sense only is the strictly Biblical Abel an antique shepherd figure.

The mosaics of the Baptistery, and of the wondrously-beautiful Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, bear abundant analogy to remains of plastic, pictorial and decorative art of the Greco-Roman period still existing, but of these I shall write in describing those edifices and the works the Italian Government have ordered to be carried out for raising the Baptistery 15ft. and more so as to place its flooring once more on the level of the streets around it. This completed successfully, the Mausoleum, it is expected, will be lifted also.

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PICTURESQUE REPORTING.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE *Daily News*, in republishing in a collected form the letters of Mr. MacGahan, its Special Correspondent in Bulgaria, takes credit to itself for having "stirred the public mind to its depths"; and there can be no doubt that the effect of these letters on a certain class of minds may be distinctly traced in the wild language of the present agitation. It is worth while, therefore, to observe what was Mr. MacGahan's course of inquiry, and the form in which he presented its results to the public. That atrocities of a most horrible kind have been perpetrated by the Turks or their partisans in Bulgaria nobody can doubt, though authentic information is still wanting as to the extent and character of the outrages. In the first instance, however, it was difficult to know exactly what to believe, and there was naturally some hesitation on the part of cautious and reasonable people in accepting as literally and absolutely true all the rumours on the subject. Indeed the *Daily News* itself admits that "a certain degree of scepticism" at the outset "is a fact creditable to humanity." For our own part, we believe that nothing tended so much to encourage this scepticism as the tone and character of Mr. MacGahan's correspondence. What was above all wanted at that time was a plain, sober, matter-of-fact account of such particulars as to the outrages as could be ascertained on the spot. In such a case nothing could be more impressive than a simple statement of facts in so far as facts could be got at. Unfortunately the writer chosen by the *Daily News* was not of the kind especially required for such a mission. He had previously served an apprenticeship on the *New York Herald*, and had proved himself a skilful expert in that romantic school of journalism to which the Americans are accustomed. He informs us that he started on his journey "in a fair and impartial frame of mind," and "had determined to see for himself wherever it was possible; to weigh and compare statements, to carefully sift evidence, and get at the plain, unvarnished truth, and not allow his mind to be influenced by unsupported assertions on either side." He also says that he had up to this time "listened to both sides with such equal impartiality that he had grown somewhat sceptical—a state of mind peculiarly adapted to the spirit of scientific inquiry." Every one must admit that this is a good description of the state of mind in which such a task as that undertaken by Mr. MacGahan ought be entered upon. We gather, however, from the writer's very first letter that he had immediately cast his good resolutions to the winds. He arrived at Philippopolis on July 25th, and writing on the 28th he says:—"I have scarcely more than begun the investigation, and the frame of mind I had resolved to maintain at any hazard has already passed away. I fear I am no longer impartial, and I certainly am no longer cool." He then goes on to say that there are certain things which cannot be investigated in a judicial frame of mind. "There are facts which, when perceived, send the blood through the veins with an angry rush, and cause the muscles to contract in sudden anger. There are things too horrible to allow anything like calm inquiry; things the vileness of which the eye refuses to look upon, and which the mind refuses to contemplate. There are facts which repel and revolt; facts which, when you go about among them, fly in your face. Such is the nature of the facts I came to investigate." Now we are quite ready to agree with Mr. MacGahan that, to a certain extent, there are some things as to which it is difficult to maintain a perfectly judicial frame of mind; still the attempt to do so ought not at once to be hopelessly given up. It appears that up to this time Mr. MacGahan had made no observations on his own account; he had seen nothing as an eye-witness, though he had heard a great deal. He had been told innumerable stories of "the vilest outrage committed upon women; the hacking to pieces of helpless children and spitting them on bayonets," and so on; and he at once came to the conclusion that "further investigation was superfluous." It should be observed, however, that it was the express purpose of Mr. MacGahan's journey to ascertain by independent inquiry what were the real facts of the case; and yet we find him at once taking for granted the truth of everything that was told him by persons themselves possessed only hearsay information. For instance, the Greek Consul at Philippopolis, who told him of "12,000 wretched women and children marched into Tatar Bazardjik, all of whom suffered the vilest outrages," might have been a good authority if he had seen such things happen under his own eye in Philippopolis; but he had no direct personal knowledge of events in Tatar Bazardjik. The French Consul also furnished him with stories of "Bashi-Bazouks relating to circles of admiring listeners how they cut off the heads of little children, and how the dismembered trunks would leap and roll about like those of chickens"; and then taking all this in, as a matter of course, the impartial inquirer who was sent out especially to test such allegations in a searching way, "shuts his ears and says, 'That is enough; I do not want to hear any more; I do not care to investigate any further.'" In point of fact, he had not as yet investigated anything, but had merely listened to the statements of people who could not vouch for the truth of them by their own knowledge. It cannot be said that communications in this strain were calculated to inspire confidence in the judgment or capacity of the writer.

We next find Mr. MacGahan, on August 1st, at Pestera, where the people gathered round him and told him very sad stories of their cruel treatment by the Turks, which he accepted in his usual undoubting way. All that he actually saw was that the remaining inhabitants were in great distress, as might of course be expected under the circumstances. He adds that "the poor people" looked to his party, "strangers as we were, for encouragement and protection against their Mussulman rulers," and that "the whole population" came out "to shake hands and tell tails of woe." Nothing was more natural than that the inhabitants should paint the conduct of the Turks in the blackest colours, for the sake of exciting sympathy, but the question is to what extent these tails can be literally accepted. We need not repeat that we are not raising any question as to the fact of the atrocious behaviour of the Turks, which, even on the most moderate estimate, deserved the strongest denunciations. All we wish to point out is, that the tone of Mr. MacGahan's earlier letters was likely to create doubts as to how far they could be relied upon as genuine news. On August 2nd he certainly witnessed a very horrible sight at Batak—that of heaps of skulls and skeletons—but even here his statements are loose and vague, and what he saw is confused with what he was told. He says that he saw in the school House "the bones and ashes of 200 women and children burnt alive between these four walls," and close by a pit where "were burried 101 bodies," and a stream the banks of which "were *at one time* literally covered with corpses of men and women, young girls and children, that lay there festering in the sun, and eaten by dogs." Again, he was told that "there were 3,000 lying in the little churchyard alone, and could well believe it." As far as we can judge, he does not appear to have himself taken any pains to estimate the number of bodies, but accepts off hand the statements of the people, both on this point and as to what happened before he arrived. There is also a question as to how the burning of churches and houses and the consequent deaths came about; and on this point Mr. MacGahan, while admitting that there are contradictory versions, the insurgents alleging one thing and the Turks another, invariably places implicit confidence in the statements of the former, and assumes the other to be necessarily lies. "Nothing," he says, "has yet been said of the Turks that I do not not now believe; nothing"—that is, nothing bad—"could be said of them that I should not think probable and likely." In one case, indeed, he admits that "probably both parties had a hand in the burning, and that the Turks burned the Christian quarters and the Christians the Turkish quarters." But, as a rule, he believes all the Christians say. "The people assert, and I have no reason to doubt their word," this and that; this is his regular formula. Of course, as the fact that in the various towns and villages visited by Mr. MacGahan he found human remains, showing an appalling system of butchery, there can be no doubt at all; but, beyond this, almost the whole of his evidence consists only of the current stories on one side of the question. The outrages were over long before he reached the region; and of course he saw nothing of them. All he can do, therefore, is to repeat the stories which he heard. "We talked to many of the people," he says, "but we had not the heart to listen to many of their stories in detail, and we restricted ourselves to simply asking them the number lost in each family"; and, he might have added, writing it down without making any attempt to discover how far it tallied with the facts. "'How many in your family?' one would ask. 'Ten,' the answer would be perhaps; or eight or fifteen or four. One old woman told him of the loss of "twelve beautiful children," which may or may not have been true. Even if we allow that there is a *prima facie* probability of such stories being true, still it was necessary to test them, and Mr. MacGahan might at least have been more precise in his style of expression. "We are told," he says, "that any number of children and young girls had been carried off." "It is thought that 3,000 people were killed in this place alone." He incidentally mentions in one place that he had "seen 6,000 or 7,000 bodies lying at Batak," but he apparently took this estimate on trust. "It would take," he says, "a volume to tell all the stories that were related to us" by people "who wept, and moaned, and wrung their hands, and tore their hair." This, however, is not exactly decisive evidence. Here is a very characteristic statement:—"Hundreds of women come to us recounting what they had seen and what they had suffered. Not a woman in the place seemed to have escaped outrage. They all confessed it openly." One is led to ask how many hundreds of women there were; what is meant by women seeming to have been outraged; and what proof there was of the truth of their assertions. A "withered old woman, past sixty, with shrivelled face and limbs, with grey hair," declared that she "was violated in the same room with a number of young girls." The writer says her story was "fiendish in its grotesqueness," but of course he had not the faintest doubt of its truth. And he adds, on equally slender evidence, "this old woman's was no exceptional case, for there does not appear to be a woman in the place, old or young, who escaped outrage." Mr. MacGahan travelled in company with Mr. Schuyler, and their method of inquiry seems to have been identical. "I would have the reader remember that I am relating facts that have been coldly and concisely noted down in my presence by Mr. Schuyler"; but what are here called facts were only statements, which, however, "coldly" taken down, were apparently not subjected to any test of truthfulness. Incidentally also Mr. MacGahan gives us some idea of his capacity for understanding the talk of the people. He ingenuously remarks on first starting in Bulgaria that "the language was so like Russian that I could understand a great deal of it; so like Russian that I could fancy myself amongst peasants of the Volga or the denizens of the Gostinoi-dvor, Moscow"—so that he had to trust to his smattering of Russian his conversation with the Bulgarians. He observed also a "sort of family likeness about the eyes," which, he thinks, would enable "a Russian, a Bulgarian, a Servain, a Montenegrin, and a Tchek to talk each in his own language and all understand each other." Elsewhere he remarks of a certain story that it "is so thoroughly in keeping with the sad despondent character of the Slaves, that I should be inclined to believe it were it not that it lacks confirmation"—a difficulty which in other cases does not seem to have much troubled this Correspondent.

It is evident from these extracts that, though Mr. MacGahan is no doubt a perfectly honest man, his style of narrative is by no means calculated to inspire implicit confidence. He has weak and confused notions as to the nature of evidence, and has not the strength of mind necessary to resist painful impressions which have really nothing to do with the conclusions which he builds upon them. "It is," as he says, "the heart-rending cries of despair that strike you, the crowds of weeping women and children that meet and follow us everywhere," and "the listening to the same sort of stories told a hundred times over," that stamps the character of his narrative. His fury at the Turks overcomes him, and sweeping denunciations are substituted for detailed narrative. The rhetorical rant of the language at many of the meetings on this subject is a natural echo of Mr. MacGahan's invective. The exact measure of these outrages has yet to be taken, and though there is more than enough to justify a stern indignation after making wide allowance for exaggeration and error, it seems a pity that the difficulty of appreciating a mass of necessarily obscure facts should be further increased by the wild and fantastic mode of writing in which Mr. MacGahan indulges. If ever there was a case for plain, straightforward, and guarded narrative, it was this: and much of the scepticism which prevailed in the first instance may no doubt be attributed to the fantastic style of Mr. MacGahan' correspondence.

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Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each competitor must also forward a subscription, which will entitle him or her to a copy of the Annual.

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